**Sunday Edition**

# The Bombay Chronicle

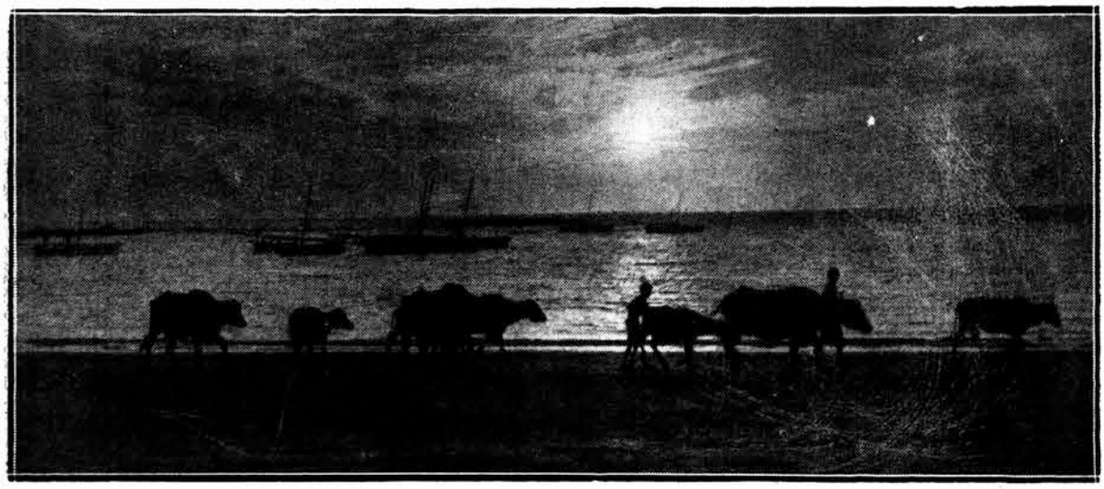
FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 8 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1936 PRICE TWO ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

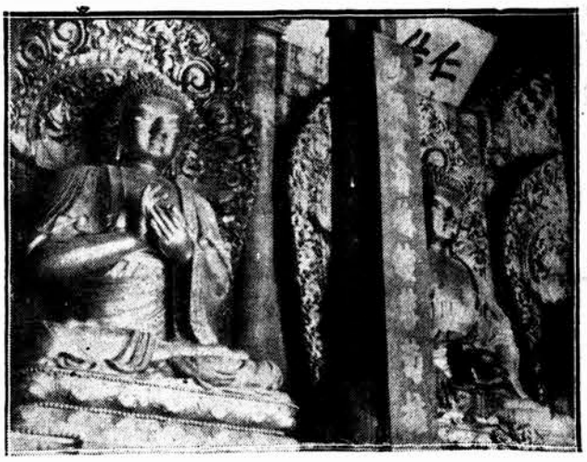
THE CATCH

# DEPARTING DAY



(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Village Dancers contribute to mirth of Thai Pongol festivities in Ceylon.



Images of Buddha in one of Lama Temples at Jehol, capital of Manchukuo.

Impressive scene in the main thoroughfare of Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, showing some of the thousands of troops as they paraded past the Emperor on their way to the Front.

Nature's Walls in Kashmir. (Photo by B. J. Presswalla).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1936

# JAWAHARLAL'S FUTURE PROGRAMME

## Reaches Allahabad On March 6 Or 7

## Will Consult Leaders Before Working Committee Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22.

It is understood that the Congress Working Committee will meet sometime in the third week of March after the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

I am reliably informed that Pt. Jawaharlal is arriving at Allahabad on March 6 or 7. He will be staying for a few days with his ailing mother and will attend several pressing engagements. After this he will immediately have informal discussions with Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad and other Congress leaders at a place convenient to the Mahatma. The Working Committee meeting will be held after the informal discussions, wherein important and far reaching decisions are likely to be taken.

Pundit Jawaharlal feels that his visit to London was successful although that does not mean much. The condition of Mrs. Kamala Nehru is slightly improved but she still needs great care and constant attendance.

## NAVAL CONFERENCE

### Difficulties Arise Over Text Of Protocol To Accompany Technical Treaty

### SGR. GRANDI ON ITALY'S ATTITUDE

LONDON Feb. 21

The French and Italian political desiderata now advanced threaten further complication and protraction in the winding up of the Naval conference. The outcome is a series of bilateral meetings between Mr. Eden, Mr. Norman Davis, Mr. Corbin and Signor Grandi.

It is understood that difficulties have arisen over the text of the protocol to accompany the technical Naval treaty. France desires a firm affirmation that air, land and sea armaments are interdependent and a restoration of the ruptured Stresa alliance.

Signor Grandi is reported to have indicated that Italy, at present, is not raising the question of sanctions or withdrawal of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, but wants the protocol to be worded so as to enable such political questions being pursued when the Naval Treaty is initialled.

In view of this situation the United States' delegate, Mr. Norman Davis, declines to sign a document involving American connection in European politics.

All Mr. Eden's conciliation genius is required to unravel the skein.—Reuter.

### *AMBAALAGI CAPTURED?*

ROME Feb. 21.

Rumours that the Italians captured Ambaalagi are neither confirmed nor denied in authoritative circles, but tolmorrow's communique is expected to contain news of particular interest.—Reuter.

### *ITALIANS OCCUPY 75 SQUARE MILES*

ASMARA, Feb. 21.

The operations mentioned in Marshal Badoglio's communique makes the total territory occupied since February 10, 75 square miles.

The first army corps started at dawn and occupied the whole of the fertile plain, but without firing a shot and is now commanding an important ridge overlooking the Malmeshik valley.—Reuter.

ANOTHER
Rs. 3,000
NEW
COMPETITION
*(Page 32—33)*

## GERMAN RETORT TO HERRIOT

### Franco-Soviet And Locarno Pacts Irreconcilable

BERLIN, Feb 22.

A communique has been issued in reply to the report that M. Herriot in the French Chamber declared that Germany in her memorandum on 25-5-1935, assured France that she did not regard the Franco-Soviet Protocol as a violation of the Locarno Pact. This is not in accordance with facts says the communique.

It adds that the memorandum distinctly stated the German view that the Franco-Soviet and Locarno Pacts are irreconcilable, and the German Government still adheres to this attitude.—Reuter.

An earlier cable stated:—

Germany regards the Franco-Soviet Agreement as a violation of the Locarno Party Treaty, states a communique issued by the German News Agency.

### *TWO LEADERS TO HANG*

#### *Severe Sentences Follow Plot To Overthrow Bulgarian Govt.*

(Special Cable)

SOFIA, Feb. 22.

Death sentences have been passed on Veltcheff, the alleged leader of plot, and Stantchev. Two others are sentenced to ten years, and eight to eight years' imprisonment.

Thirteen are acquitted, including Theodoroff, the former Minister of Finance and General Ziamov. The trial attracted widespread attention owing to the high ranks of many accused.

A Sofia message, dated October 22nd last, stated in this connection:—

"Martial Law has been proclaimed all over Bulgaria, following the discovery of an alleged plot to overthrow the Government and force the King to abdicate.

"Many arrests have been made, including that of Colonel Damian Veltcheff, leader of the movement, to restrict powers of the King and Todoroff, ex-Finance Minister."

### IRELAND BEAT SCOTLAND

LONDON, Feb. 22.

At Murrayfield in the International Rugby Match, Ireland beat Scotland by ten points to four.—Reuter.

### *JINNAH MEETS GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB*

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

Mr. Jinnah meets the Governor of Punjab to-morrow, and lunches with His Excellency at Government House.—United Press.

#### BUSY DAY FOR JINNAH

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

"You don't expect me to say like Ceasar I have come and I have conquered," remarked Mr. Jinnah to the Associated Press, when questioned regarding the progress of the negotiations. Mr. Jinnah declined at this stage to throw light on the trend of the negotiations.

Mr. Jinnah met, last evening, and again this morning, local Muslim leaders, more or less in direct contact with the Shahidgunj agitation, and ascertained from them their points of view. To-day, Sikh leaders including Master Tara Singh, met him and had nearly three hours' discussion behind closed doors.

GREAT SECRECY.

Secrecy is maintained regarding what transpired at the meeting; but it appears that so far there is little change in the attitude of Sikhs with regard to the restoration of the Mosque.

Numerous proposals for restoration of communal harmony were placed and discussed. The conversations will be resumed on Monday. Meantime, it is understood, Mr. Jinnah is meeting the Governor to-morrow.—A.P.

## DEFEATED SECOND TIME

### Burma Govt. Attempt To Introduce C. L. A. Bill Fails

### NO QUARTERS TO "LAWLESS BILL"

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

For the second time, by 37 votes to 32, the Burma Legislative Council rejected the Home Member's Criminal Law Amendment Bill, when he asked for leave of the House, to introduce the bill in the form as recommended by the Governor..

Sir Maung Ba Home Member, said, the Act justified its actions. It enabled the Government to frustrate the attempt of the Bengal terrorists. Prevention was better than cure.

Mr. Gangasingh termed the measure as a lawless bill, the house then refused to grant leave on division and the Bill as negatived.—A. P.

## U. S. GOVT'S TAX PROGRAMME

### Responsible For Increasing Restraint On Commodity Operations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

The gradually increasing restraint on the American commodity operations, particularly cotton sugar, flour, lard and vegetables is ascribed to the prevailing uncertainty regarding the Government's tax programme which is reported to propose a wide variety of excise taxes on both raw and manufactured products with a view to replacing the defunct processing taxes.

The commodity taxes are generally expected to be smaller than the processing imports. On the other hand, it is believed that a broader list of commodities will be selected.

U. S. GOLD IMPORTS.

The United States imported gold valued at 45,981,000 dollars in January with that valued at 190,180,000 dollars in December and exported gold worth 338,000 dollars as against 170,000 dollars.

## *Stop Press*

#### SAVILLE PARALYSED BY FLOODS

SAVILLE, Feb. 22.

Twelve thousand have been rendered homeless and many, it is feared, are missing as a result of the flooding of the river Guadalquivir, which has paralysed the life of Saville. The river has risen far above the normal level, and half the town is without electric light, telephones and trams. Aeroplanes are dropping food to the people isolated by the floods.—Reuter's Special.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Gentlemen and ladies for the Sole** management of the District office of the Financial Service (Financial service). Influential Congress men preferred. Apply Sinha & Co., Sinha House, Salkea, Howrah. (5562)

**Wanted—A Highly-Qualified Muslim** Head Master for the Mahabat Madrasa a High School, Junagadh. Salary Rs. 200—10—350. Service pensionable. Experience in teaching, possession of foreign or Indian degree or diploma in Education, knowledge of Gujarati, personality etc., will be chiefly taken into consideration. The appointment will be on probation for six months. Applications will be received up to 20th March, 1936. Apply with full particulars to Khan Bahadur B.H. Kazi, Chief Educational Officer, Junagadh State. (2674).

44. MEDICAL.

**Royal Homoeopathic Institute,** Delhi, grants M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. Diplomas in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively. Prospectus free. (5428).

73. AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted—Capable Agents to push** shares of a glass factory on suitable commission. Crystal Glass Works, Ltd., Calcutta. (5634).

**Wanted—Chief Agents and Special** Agents in the Province of Bombay on very liberal terms. Only respectable and influential men need apply. Apply stating guarantee of paid for business to the Secretary, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta. (2627).

156 MISCELLANEOUS.

**Cotton Consultant. Advice free on** application. Phone No. 25249. Prudential Cotton Trading Co., 177, Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay. (5665).

**For Best Furniture and All Sorts** of wood work write to Kwong Tyek Sing, Chinese Contractor and Carpenter Supplier, 122, Sukhlaji Street, Bombay. (5659).

They Come Up . . . . .
See and Praise

**Savitri**

**Saraswatee Cinetone's (Poona) Marathi Musical Mythological**
which presents
a "dear" subject artistically
with
MELODIOUS MUSIC
by
**LEELA**
the silver-voiced star of our screen
Directed by
**BHAL G. PENDHARKAR**
Music Director:
**Prof. SURESHBABU**
None can afford to miss this super melodious picture, which now continues in its
**4TH GLORIOUS WEEK**
AT
**MAJESTIC**
—GIRGAUM—
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.


## CENTRAL BODY FOR RATE-PAYERS URGED

### Nariman's Move To Make Citizens Take Interest In Civic Affairs

Inaugurating a series of public lectures on Local Self-Government, Mr. K. F. Nariman, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the duties and responsibilities of a Mayor, at the Local Self-Government Institute Hall, on Saturday. Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola presided.

The subject on which Mr. Nariman spoke at considerable length was "Mayor as Chief Inspector." The speaker gave a brief account of the changes in the functions of the former President and the present Mayor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He described how Mayoralty became merely ornamental without any responsibilities and powers enjoyed by the Mayors in the Western cities.

Mr. Nariman continued that though the Bombay Municipal Corporation had little executive power, co-operation was always forthcoming from the executive staff.

PLEA FOR HUMAN TOUCH.

He wished to impress on the audience that mere "desk work" by members of the Corporation inside the Corporation Hall, was futile if it was not supplemented by efforts outside. He pleaded for the introduction of human touch in municipal administration and gave a number of instances, how the grievances of the citizens could be attended to by the Mayor and the heads of the executive by regular sanitary rounds, which would save the Corporation of much trouble and often needless procedure.

WANTED CENTRAL BODY FOR RATE-PAYERS.

Mr. Nariman stressed that all civic servants must be above corruption, if the public were to have confidence in them. He suggested the formation of a Central Rate-Payers' Association with branches in all the Municipal Wards, with Corporation members finding a place on the Ward Committees. If such an organization functioned well, the contact between the municipal executives and the citizens would be well-established, the dream of a brighter Bombay, with sanitation, with proper medical relief, and with no unemployment would come true.

(Mr. Husseinali M. Rahimtoola in thanking Mr. Nariman said that a time would soon come when Bombay would need a full-time Mayor to attend to the civic problems.

(Further details will appear in to-morrow's issue).

## *FIRE BURNS DOWN HARIJAN HUTS*

(From A Correspondent.)
THANA, Feb. 21.

Fire broke out, all of a sudden, in a hut at Raboli village in the last week. In no time it spread wide and burnt to ashes 4 huts belonging to untouchables The Thana Congress Committee has supplied them the necessary food for the time being. Their immediate requirements are food, clothes and materials for reconstruction of their huts. Those who wish to help them are requested to send the same to Mr. Nanasahib Damle. Thana.

## Davar's College

ANNUAL DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Davar's College celebrated the Annual Day, on Saturday, in Sir C. J. Hall, before a large and distinguished gathering. An interesting programme of music and entertainment was gone through by the students. Mr. V. N. Chandavarker, Vice-Chancellor Bombay University presided and Mrs. Chandavarkar distributed the prizes to the successful students.

A fuller report will appear in Monday's edition.


**THE EXCELSIOR**
Saturday and Sunday at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
A GREAT TONIC FOR FILMGOERS
**SIR SEYMOUR HICKS**
*in*
HIS WITTIEST WEST END TRIUMPH
**"VINTAGE WINE"**
*with*
CLAIRE LUCE
*A Twickenham Studios Production*

**4th WEEK**—AND STILL GOING AHEAD

Highly Appreciated by H. H. The Aga Khan and all classes of public.

BOMBAY TALKIES' DOUBLE ATTRACTION
Featuring
**DEVIKA RANI**
MANIKA, CHANDRAPRABHA, CASHYAP, MASIH & others.

*Music, Comedy, Thrills, Drama, Perfect Technique*

IN
**MOTHER**
Stirring Drama of a brave courtesan who goes to the gallows in vindication of motherhood and filial affection.
AND
The delightful Hindu social comedy, which, by its inappropriate title, has aroused public controversy.
**ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE or "MIYAN BIBI"**
DAILY AT 5-30, 8, & 10-30. Sat. & Sun. 3 p.m.
**Imperial Cinema**

COMING! SHORTLY!! —:Late Indian Shakespeare:— AGA HASHRA KASHMIREE'S
BHARAT LAXMI'S Thrilling Episode from Hindu Society.
**Dil-ki-Pyas**
COMING SHORTLY TO:
Starring:— KAJJAN, MUKHTAR BEGUM, P. COOPER, SORAB KERAVALA.
For Booking Apply:— Calcutta Talkie Distributors, BOMBAY 4.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON.

The Royal Astrologer
**1000000**

& more clients have had our remarkable foretelling. Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology Medals and Certificates from Maharajahs and Zamindars Annual life reading weekly details Rs 2. Answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. State birth details or writing time. V P. extra.
Pandit N. AMIRTANANDA
M. 2.29, North Mada St., Mylapore, MADRAS

**YOUR**
SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY
It cures inflammation of the eyes, Loss of sight, Imperfect sight, Nyctalopia, Aching Pain in the eye, Tired and heavy feeling in the eye-lids, Bloody eyes, Excess of Rheum, Fleshy growth in the eye, Burning in the eye, Granulat eye-lids, Leucoma, Glaucoma, Cataract, Corneal Opacities, etc., etc. Literature free.
**P. M. ZAVERI & Co.**
CHEMISTS.
Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

# ASSAM MAIL IN ACCIDENT

## Two Killed And Four Injured In Mirpur Station Disaster

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway wires from Mirpur as follows:—

An accident occurred about 4 p.m. on Thursday near the south end of the platform at Mirpur station, as the result of which one railway menial was killed outright, another died subsequently and four railway employees were seriously injured.

The engine of the up Assam Mail after having been stopped at the outer signal took to two roads and entered the loop line at the facing points and the first vehicle derailed and turning askew fouled the down line on which a passenger had just started. Two coaches of the passenger were moderately damaged by the impact with the derailed vehicle. There was no injury to any passengers of these trains The second vehicle of the Assam Mail telescoped into the first vehicle and the front brake compartment of the second vehicle was smashed.

All the injured and dead persons were travelling in this compartment. They were taken to Paksey hospital.

Both the up and down lines were blocked. There was transhipment of passengers and mails. Through communication on the down line was restored at 10-30 p.m. and that on the up line, is expected to be restored by 2 a. m. on Friday.

Single line working is in force between Poradaha and Bhairamara. Normal double line working is expected to be restored by 2 a.m. on Friday.

The cause of the accident is under investigation.

# PROTEST AGAINST RAZA ALI'S MARRIAGE

## Officials Of S. A. Indian Congress Resign En Masse

Mr. J. W. Godfrey, Advocate and President of the Natal Indian Congress, wires from Durban under date February 21 to the Associated Press, as follows:—

"Resignations of officials of the South African Indian Congress and Executive Members of the Natal Congress, tendered, as a mark of protest against Sir Syed Raza Ali's marriage with a Hindu woman, were whole-heartedly supported by the Natal Indian Congress at its meeting last night.

"The Congress to further implement its protest refused to fill in the Natal Executive vacancies on the South African Indian Congress.

"The Indian Agent's action has culminated in a crisis of National importance, in that all prominent and influential members of the Indian community, including both Congress Secretaries, Messrs. Choudhree and Bhoola; Treasurer Mr. Thacker; four Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Pather, Patel, Meghraj and Naik and 14 Committee Members; myself, Messrs. Pather, Shapurjee, Kapitan, Chetty, Pandy, Achary, Sookhdeo, Sorabjee, Satyadev, Thumbdoo, Dhupelia, Poonater and Pranjivan have resigned, both as Officials and Members of the Natal Indian Congress.

"I have also tendered my resignation as President of the Natal Indian Congress."

# DISPUTE OVER TRUST PROPERTY

## Interim Injunction Granted Against Trustees

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, February 21.

An interim injunction restraining the defendants from alienating any portion of the trust property without the consent of the plaintiff, has been granted by Mr. L. C. Sheth, First Class Sub-Judge of Thana in a suit filed by Mr. Abubakkar Ismail, a forest contractor of Sanjan, against Mr. Manecklal Jamnadas and three others, Joint trustees of the "Sanjan Bunder Dharmada Fund".

The fund is a voluntary contribution by the timber merchants and purchasers of timbers in the Sanjan Bunder in the Umbergaon Petah of the Thana District.

Appointment has been made by the Court of Mr. G. G. Sindhkar, a pleader, as Commissioner to institute an investory of the accounts. Further the Sub-Judge has ordered the applicant to deposit money to cover the costs in the first instance.

Hearing will take place on March 3.

# *HEAVY DEPOSIT FOR NEW MARATHI DAILY*

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has ordered Mr. Laud, Editor, Printer, and Publisher of "Swaraj" the new Marathi Daily intended to be out in the first week of March to pay a total security of Rs. 2,000.

It is understood the management have decided to pay the deposit.

# CONTROL MONEY-LENDING

## Bombay Women Urge Lower Interest For Small Loans

A resolution demanding the fixing of rate of interest was passed by a women's meeting held on 20th inst., at the Theosophical Hall, Mrs. S. S. Davar presiding.

The resolution stated "the system prevalent in India of lending money should be modified, so that the rate of interest should vary from 3 per cent on small loans, upto 10 per cent on big loans. This rate of interest should be fixed and legalized.

When the transaction takes place, the full amount should be given and no discount should be deducted by the money-lender. If the interest paid up, amounts to twice the amount of the borrowed capital, the debt should thereupon be deemed to be paid up, if not paid earlier.

THRILLING ADVENTUROUS DRAMA

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE AT

PLAZA

TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW: 3-30; 6-30 & 9-45 P.M.

NAROTTAM JAGIRDAR & Co.,

*Have great pleasure in announcing*

A CHALLENGE PICTURE OF THE DAY

ALL QUIET

ON

MARATHA FRONT

or

Amar Shaheed

A Chhatrapati Cinetone production—

It's coming like a flash light in

YOUR MOST POPULAR CINEMA

*For Booking Apply to:—*

SELECT TALKIES DISTRIBUTORS

Shanti Sadan "D" Block. French Bridge
Bombay 7.

'Pone: 44040. 'Grams: Goderji.

*Directed:* SARDAR BALASAHEB YADAO

# SUICIDE PACT BY 4 SISTERS

## Father And Surviving Daughter Tell Pathetic Story At Inquest

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

The tragic story of how three Bengali sisters committed suicide to relieve their father of the burden of finding heavy dowries for their marriage was related at an inquest held by the City Coroner to-day.

The inquest was on Debi (21), Ganga (19), and Jamuna (17), who died on February 5. They were the daughters of Mr. Kishori Mohan Majumdar, a Government pensioner. Another daughter, Parul (24), who also attempted to commit suicide, gave a graphic account of the suicide pact and how it was actually carried out. The post mortem examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning.

Mr. Majumdar, examined by the Coroner, said the four girls, who were greatly attached to one another, used to sleep in the same room on the first floor of the house. As they failed to appear at the customary hour on the morning of February 5, their mother went to their room and found them lying on the same bed unconscious. Three of them died soon after, but Parul survived after medical treatment. Mr. Majumdar added that he had since satisfied himself that they had committed suicide.

**Motive For Suicide**

The Coroner: "Could you suggest any motive?"

Witness: "The only ones I can suggest are my only son's death in June last and my straitened circumstances. I was unable to meet the exorbitant demand for the dowry for Parul's marriage. These they had taken very much to heart."

Witness added that his son and a young girl living in the same neighbourhood committed suicide by drowning in the Dhakuria Lake in June last. The tragedy had upset his daughters.

Questioned further witness said that with the small pension he was receiving he was unable to make both ends meet. He had 11 daughters altogether, five of whom had already been married.

"I am in debt," he said, "and my life is a series of misfortunes. For the last two years I have been trying to marry Parul, but everywhere I went a dowry of about Rs. 1,500 in cash, as well as ornaments, was demanded, and that is more than I can afford. One of my brothers was a judge of the Calcutta High Court and I have to maintain my position in society. That is what stands in the way of my getting my daughters married according to my means."

His daughters, witness continued, were aware of this and talked about it to their mother, but they never suggested committing suicide.

Parul stated that she also attempted to commit suicide by taking opium as her father could not give her in marriage because of his straitened circumstances, and people used to talk about it.

Asked if the four sisters had agreed to commit suicide together she said on the evening of February 4 Ganga suggested that they should all commit suicide to relieve their father of his burden. The same night, after finishing their meals, they retired to the rooms on the first floor. Ganga produced a quantity of opium from a suit case. They divided the drug into four parts and diluted it with water in four glass pots.

"We took it," she said, "and went to our bedroom. Then I fell asleep and knew nothing more." She could not say how opium was procured.

The Coroner: "Were you very much affected by your brother's death?"—"Yes, but it was the only way to relieve our father from spending money on us."

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning, which was self-administered.

"... Just Like a VERY GOOD BOOK

DHARMATMA

a Balgandharva-Prabhat Picture—

reveals new and fresh interests each time you see it....."

—"Times of India" dated 7-2-1936

Also showing the topical of

PANDIT MALAVIYAJI'S

speech on "SANATAN DHARMA"

DHARMATMA

now continues in its

12th GRACIOUS WEEK

DHARMATMA

directed by

V. SHANTARAM

is drawing packed houses

AT

K-R-I-S-H-N-A

DUBASH THEATRE—

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and holidays.

## BALUCHISTAN GETS LIGHT SHOWERS

POONA, Feb 22.

The western disturbance caused fairly widespread light showers in Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province. A few light falls of rain also occurred in Assam and North Madras Coast.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will increase along North West Frontier and extent to Kashmir and the Punjab. Local thunder showers will also occur in West United Provinces, East Rajputana, West Central India, Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Madras Presidency. —A P.

H. H. the Aga Khan unveiled on Wednesday in the hall of the Anglo-Arabic college, New Delhi, a portrait of Ghalib, the great Urdu poet of the nineteenth century. Later H. H. the Aga Khan was presented with an address.

## ADVANCE COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

### Course Fixed For Fourth Summer School

(From A Correspondent.)

KOSAMBA (Camp Kuvarda), February 15.

The fourth summer school of cottage industries, Baroda State, will be held at Kosamba, R.S., B. B. and C. I. Rly., from 16th March to 6th June 1936. It will be managed by the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Kosamba, R.S., Baroda State.

The courses offered are as under:—

1. Vegetable and Fruit Gardening (from 16th March to 5th April, 1936); 2. Poultry Farming (from 6th April to 25th April, 1936); 3. Spinning and Weaving (from 18th May to 6th June, 1936); 4. The Village Milk Supply (from 27th April to 16th May, 1936).

The Summer School of Cottage Industries is run for the benefit of the subjects of the Baroda State, but others also are welcome. Each course is limited to 30 pupils, of whom 14 deserving pupils of the Baroda State will be eligible for a scholarship of the value of Rs. 7/8. It will be possible for a Baroda pupil to carry three scholarships for three courses, and to do the fourth course without a scholarship. Along with each measure course, there will be offered practical training in several minor rural industries on improved lines.

Practical demonstration of successful marketing of surplus village produce will also be given. As a matter of fact the pupils will be given a chance to run the small egg and ghee marketing of the centre. The courses are also open to women for whom there will be special arrangements. For a printed prospectus of the school of cottage industries application should be addressed to Dh. R. D. Souri, Officer in charge, R.R.C., Kosamba, R.S., B.B. and C. I. Rly.

## 'Interim' Injunction Against Trustees Of Sanjan Bunder Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, February 21.

An "interim" injunction restraining the defendants from alienating any part of the trust property without the concurrence of the plaintiff, has been granted by Mr. L. C. Sheth, first class subjudge of Thana, in a suit filed by the plaintiff, Mr. Abubakar Ismail, a forest contractor of Sanjan against Mr. Maneklal Jamnadas, and three others, joint trustees of the "Sanjan Bunder Dharmada Fund", which consists of voluntary contributions from the timber merchants of Sanjan Bunder in the Umbergaon Peta of the Thana District.

Mr. G. G. Sindhkar Pleader, has been appointed as commissioner, by the Court to make an inventory of the accounts, the applicant has been ordered to deposit money to cover the costs.

Hearing will take place on March 3.

## Petition Against Sardar Mangal Singh's Election

FEROZEPUR, Feb. 20.

A suit has been filed in the court of the Senior Sub-Judge against Sardar Harban Singh, Bar.-at-Law, who contested the last Assembly election against Sardar Mangal Singh of Lahore.

The allegations of the plaintiff Indar Singh of Jai Singhwala, Moga, are that Dr. Muthra Dass, Sardar Harban Singh and one Indar Singh gave him a joint pronote for Rs. 10,500, which was to be spent on contesting the election. Dr. Muthra Dass was to spend a part of the money in trade.—United Press.

## MYSTERY OF DOCTOR'S DISAPPEARANCE

### Left Home On Tuesday And Not Seen Since

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of a Doctor, practising at Vile-Parle, since Tuesday last.

The Suburban Police as well as the relatives of the missing doctor have appealed to the Bombay C.I.D. to assist them to find out the whereabouts of the doctor or to ascertain his fate, if any mishap has occurred to him.

Dr. Gangadhar Raghunath Vaishampayan left home at about 11-30 a.m. on Tuesday, informing his wife that he was going to Angre's Wadi at Girgaon to give an injection to a patient. He also told her that he would go afterwards to Dr. Joglekar. He has not been heard of since then.

All the efforts of the Police as well as the relatives have proved fruitless so far. Inquiries show that, Dr. Gangadhar was seen near Charni Road on Tuesday evening by a friend. His sudden disappearance, however, remains a mystery.

It appears that the doctor was dejected on account of the serious illness of his wife, who has been suffering from abdominal trouble for a long time past, and was operated on once. As another operation was found necessary, which the doctors thought would be rather a difficult one. Dr. Gangadhar seems to have taken it to heart, and it is surmised, went out of home for some time rather than see the lingering agony of his wife's illness.

He had a purse with him containing Rs. 93 and some visiting cards and a handbag and wore a wrist watch.

February 18th was the anniversary day of the doctor's marriage, which he used to celebrate with great rejoicing among his friends, but he chose this day to leave home.

## Budapest Professor Visits Santiniketan

SHANTINIKETAN, Feb. 20.

Dr. Bela Zsigovits, a professor of Budapest, and a Roman Catholic priest, who was deputed to America, as a special correspondent of the "Nemzeti Ujsag," the biggest newspaper of Budapest, to meet the Hungarians who live there, has on his way home through the Far East, stopped in India for visiting important places and personalities, and has now come here to see Poet Tagore.

He has already gone to Darjeeling and Puri and visited the "magnificent temples at Konarak and Bhuvaneswar." He hopes to visit the temples of the North and South.—United Press.

## Vishwa Bharati Nizam Lectures

SHANTINIKETAN, Feb. 20.

Prof. Mahommad Habib of the Aligarh Muslim University will deliver a series of four lectures on "Muslim Mysticism with special reference to Indian influence on it," under the auspices of the Viswa-Bharati Nizam Lectures, commencing from February 27 to March 1, 1936.—United Press.

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE

"ALLI-ARJUNA"

Featuring:—

ARYAGANA, K. S. ANANTHA NARAYANA IYER,

Miss KANTHI MATHI BAI,

L. NARAYANA RAO

at

PLAZA

SUNDAY, 23rd February in the MORNING at 10-30 A.M.

POSITIVELY LAST TIME!

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 1, 1992
Muslim: Jilkad 29, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 20, 1305
Sunrise: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 6h. 42m.
Hightide: 0-10; 12-24.
Lowtide: 6-18; 18-20.

MONDAY, February 24.

Bombay Legislative Council By-election: University Constituency, Counting of Votes, Convocation Hall, 11-0 a.m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 25.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
European Association (Bombay Branch) annual general meeting, Hotel Majestic, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 26

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

### INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE AT BENARES

(From A Correspondent.)

BENARES, Feb. 20.

The 15th All-India Inter-College Debate will be held on 24th inst. under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University Parliament. The subject of the Debate will be that "The League of Nations has miserably failed to prevent aggression on weaker nations and that it should be scrapped."

### New Nominated M. L. C.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states:

The resignation of Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, M.L.C., Bombay has been accepted and in his place Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S. has been nominated.

### "SIGNIFICANCE OF FASLI MUKTAD"

A lecture by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani upon the subject of "Importance of Religious Festival Days of Fasli Mutad" in the light of 'Khahnoom' (i.e. native teachings of Zoroastrianism) in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

### BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

"The 25th Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association, will be held at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Association.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Great Impersonation" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"So Red the Rose" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

CENTRAL—"A Night at the Opera" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Shipmates Forever" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m

SUPER—"Night of Love" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Mother" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Savitri" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m

ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Vintage Wine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Chandu on the Magic Island" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel." Time as usual.

PALACE—"It happened one night". Daily at 4, 6-20 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Public Hero No. 1" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day at 10 a.m.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Clan Line Steamer Hesperia left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of (Wednesday) February 19.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahman Sangh's New Offices at Sawe's House, Near Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Atheletic and acrobatic feats by the Bombay Physical Culture institute at Victoria Theatre Grant Road, at 9 a.m.

# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B B C Scottish Orchestra; leader, J. Mouland Begbie; conducted by Ian Whyte. 8-30 p.m. Talk: 'The Spice of Life.' 8-50 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra. 9-15 p.m. A Recital by Betty Humby (Pianoforte). 9-45 p.m. A Recital by Wateyn Watcyns (Baritone). 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary 10-20 p.m. Organ Solos. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

### BOMBAY PROGRAMME

10-15 a.m. The Studio Orchestra. 11-15 a.m. Light music fare. 12-15 p.m. Fifteen minutes. 12-30 p.m. Prof. Doorlay's Tropical Express Revue. 1 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Dhrupad-Dhamal. 6-30 p.m. Evensong. 7-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. A Variety Programme. 8-45 p.m. Light music. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. 'Cottage Industries'—talk. 10 p.m. A Night in Italy. 11 p.m. Close down.

### Calcutta Programme

8-36 a.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). 10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen. 10-51 a.m. SB. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. 1-06 p.m. Close down.

6-06 p.m. SB. Church Service. 7-21 p.m. A musical programme 8-36 p.m. SB. News in Bengali. 9-01 p.m. SB. News in English. 9-06 p.m. SB. The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra. 11-06 p.m. Close down.

### Delhi Programme

11 a.m. Morning Worship. 12-0 noon. I.B.S. Orchestra. 12-15 p.m. Saiyed Nazir. 12-30 p.m. Chand Khan. 1 p.m. Begum Raza Ullah. 1-15 p.m. Gour Sarang. 1-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. 2-0 p.m. Ghazals. 2-30 p.m. Close down.

6 p.m. Amateur. Music in India.—talk. A Variety concert. 6-15 p.m. Ushabani Bengali Orchestra. 6-20 p.m. A Tagore song. 6-30 p.m. Bengali song. 7-10 p.m. Tagore song. 7-20 p.m. Miss Shipley. 7-40 p.m. A Bengali song. 7-50 Mr. N. N. Roy. 8 p.m. Bhajans. 8-30 p.m. Naat. Bajan. Geet. Ghazal. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Girls' Education in Delhi. 10 p.m. The Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

## TO-DAY'S FUNCTIONS

The adjourned enquiry into the complainants received from "G" Ward (Dadar) with regard to the last general election of delegates, will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The complaints with regard to "F" Ward (Parel) will also be enquired into at the same sitting of the Election Tribunal.

### "B" WARD ENQUIRY

A Harikatha performance on Pralhad and his philosophy by Haridas Bebu Keshvadas at 4-30 p.m. in the Modern Hindu Hotel, Frere Road.

Under the auspices of Young Daiwadnya Union Prof. M. P. Colas will speak on "Value of Examinations" at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Thakurdwar Municipal Marathi School, Rev. J. Duhr will preside.

A Condolence Meeting under the auspices of the Medical Association, Bombay North, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Khan Bahadoor Haji Bachooali Free Ophthalmic Hospital Parel, to mourn the untimely demise of late Dr. Mangesh V. Parulkar, Dr. V. N. Shirodkar will preside.

"Do the Spirits of the Dead Return?" will be the subject of a free public lecture at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, at 6-15 p.m.

The Annual Inter-staff Cricket Match between Mr. Mathew D'Souza's and Mr. Ramrao's eleven will take place at the Reclamation Grounds, Plot No. 5, Back Bay, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

The match will be followed by a Social gathering of the Members of the Staff of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., and their families.

The Director Physical education, Gilder Tank Playground Bombay writes:

The Dalal Challenge Cup Annual Open Basket Ball Tournament which begins to-day (Sunday) has attracted 15 teams this year. Gilder Tank and Mustan Shah Baugh Playgrounds have each entered four teams, Willingdon and Nagpada Neighbourhood House Playgrounds have entered two teams each, while there are single entries from the South Indian Welfare Association, Petit Gymnasium and Byculla Y.M.C.A.

This year's tournament promises to be a great show as the Bombay Olympic Basketballers have just returned from Lahore. The first round matches will be played during the week, 23rd to 29th February.

The Bombay Keraleeya Samaj will give a public Reception to the great Malayalam Poet, Sjt. Vallathal Narayana Menon, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga G.I.P.

A Concert of Indian Music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, commencing from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. B. S. Rao, Shri Sharda Music School.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regiment A.F.I. will play the programme of Music at the Chowpatty Bandstand, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

A public concert at 8-30 a.m. in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall Benham Hall Lane Girgaum.

A public lecture by Mr. K. A. Padhye, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "The place of Yoga in Buddhism".

At a public meeting at 6-30 p.m. Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma to deliver a lecture on Rishi Dayanand's Massage in Upanishad in the Arya Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on Rishi Dayanand's early life at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) Swami Onkar Sachtanandji will deliver a lecture on Rishi Dayanand's Shivratri at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

The Inaugural Address to the members and their friends by Mr. B. I. "Sargon, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall, Mazagaon"

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Shop Assistants Conference a public meeting to support Bakhale Bill, will be held at Dhobichi Wadi (Thakurdwar) to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. Vaidya, Parab, Khedekar, Khedgikar, Pinto and others will speak.

A public reception will be given to the Malayalam Poet, Sjt. Vallathol Narayana Menon at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Astika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.)

A meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office Parel Poibavdi.

The Opening Ceremony of the North

(Continued in Col. 2.)


# A New Easy Way to MASTER ENGLISH

**No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.**

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

**Enlarge Your Vocabulary by Thousands of Expressive Words;**

**Use the Right Word in the Right Place;**

**Avoid All Mistakes of Grammar and Idiom;**

**Write Tactful and Forceful Letters, Essays, Advertisements, Articles, Stories, Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;**

**Become an Engaging Conversationalist and Attract Attention in Social Gatherings;**

**Be a Person of Culture, Power and Influence in Your Community;**

**Earn More Money, Get Better Position and Achieve Greater Success.**

Enthusiastic endorsements of this remarkable Course have been written by eminent editors, writers and experts in English literature. All lines of business, all trades, all professions, arts and sciences are represented among Mr. Kleiser's students who number more than 100,000 all over the world. Write for full FREE particulars to-day to The Tutorial Institute, Opp. Edward Park, Delhi 33 or

**POST THIS COUPON.**

THE TUTORIAL INSTITUTE
Opp. Edward Park, Delhi 33.

Please send me full particulars of your Correspondence Course for attaining Mastery of English.

Name .....
Address .....
.....
Age ..... Occupation .....



# THE CAPITOL

**Daily at 6 & 9-30 p.m.**

**For a Short Season Only!**

*Prof.* **DOORLAY**

**—producer of the famous**

**TROPICAL EXPRESS**

**NON-STOP REVUE**

**presents**

**"WE ARE ALL CRAZY"**

**—A Foolish Show at non-stop speed!**

supported by

**NEW ARTISTES**

Who will make you LAUGH, LAUGH and LAUGH!

**DON'T MISS**

This Farewell-from-India Programme!

Book To-day. Plans open.

**POPULAR PRICES**

Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.

Few Reserved Seats At Rs. 4-8.

# EUROPE: THE POLITICAL SCENE

## Litvinov Triumphs Again ---Anglo-Russian Front In Asia Materialises---Soviet Russia Takes Italy's Place As Guarantor Of Austria's Independence--- Hapsburgs Pray For Italy's Success In Ethiopia

By "Judex"

LONDON, Feb. 8.
(By Air Mail).

The diplomatic week in Paris where kings and statesmen of Central Europe and the Balkans met for an informal conference has seen decisions of the most vital importance. There have been no official communiques, as there were none in London, but history has shown that the most far-reaching agreements are not often made publicly. We see that at Geneva, where essential discussions take place in legations, hotels, or in small villages in Savoy over a good lunch. The result of the diplomatic gatherings in London and Paris has been the establishment of definite political fronts, without the signing of a single treaty.

Not only European security, but world politics were discussed in London. It was the aim of Mr. Eden and his colleagues to eliminate completely from their conversations Italy and the Abyssinian conflict, the discussion of which has reached a deadlock, and it was a characteristic feature of the London discussions that there was no mention of Italy. England has taken her stand which is supported by all the countries which have voted for sanctions. In this regard no change is to be expected.

As far as England was concerned the fear for security on the Continent and in the Mediterranean was dominated by fears for the security of the Far East, since the ostentatious withdrawal of Japan from the London Naval Conference. That is the reason for the particular friendliness with which the Russian representatives, Litvinov and Marshall Tukhachevsky were received in London. Litvinov's reception by the King Edward VIII and the only appearance of the Red Marshall, as well as the sudden change of policy on the part of "The Times", which until recently had pursued a policy of strong disapproval toward the Soviet, are still the talk of the day in European diplomatic circles.

Now it is apparent that of all the foreign kings and statesmen who were present in London for King George's funeral only the Soviet Foreign Minister Litvinov succeeded in making concrete arrangements for a closer trade accord between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. Marshall Tukhachevsky's conversations with the Secretaries of State for War and Air, and his subsequent visits to munition factories, are still surrounded with mystery. But a new front has been created, it is the Anglo-Russian front in Asia.

### Austria's Independence

The Quay d'Orsay has immediately recognised the fundamental importance of the Anglo-Russian rapprochement to French policy in Central Europe and the ratification by the Chamber of Deputies of the Franco-Russian Pact is assured. Laval, fearing strong opposition from the Right has hesitated to open the debates in the Chamber on the pact; now Flandin, known for his pro-English attitude, can recommend the ratification as an accompaniment to the Anglo-Russian understanding. Now Russia is to take the place of Italy on the Stresa front, and instead of Italy, to guarantee Austria's independence.

Supported and protected by the three Great Powers of Europe there seems to be very near a real organisation in the Danube basin. Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Yugo-Slavia, Hungary and Bulgaria seem inclined to sink their differences for the sake of their common good. But before everything the situation of Austria continues seriously to pre-occupy all peace-loving countries, Austrian independence is still exposed to German aggression. Germany's re-armament makes the Central European and Balkan States fear a Nazi invasion of Austria, the encirclement of Czecho-Slovakia, the end of the Little Entente, and the expansion eastward of the Third Reich. Austrian independence is, therefore, of the highest international importance. One knows that the restoration of the Habsburgs is the delicate point in all efforts for Central European stability. The assurances of Prince Starhemberg, avowed protagonist of the Archduke Otto, that a restoration in Austria would be merely an internal affair of Austria's, have not convinced Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Yugo-Slavia. Their representatives told Prince Starhemberg in London that they are as much opposed to his plans as ever; Prince Starhemberg's promise that there should be no immediate restoration is generally agreed to be the most important achievement of the Paris discussions, but it was a condition for new guarantees for Austria's political independence and economic assistance.

### Archduke Otto

When all was over Archduke Otto, the claimant to the throne, suddenly appeared in Paris; his dramatic arrival seemed good political fireworks, but as it happened turned out a damp squib. Years of intrigue and ceaseless effort seemed on the point of being crowned with success, because never before had advocates and opponents of his restoration met in frank discussion, and never had France been so evidently prepared to further a diplomatic check to Italy. Archduke Otto offered both a rallying point for Austrian opposition to National Socialism and a guarantee against excessive Austrian dependence on Italy, prejudicial to her friendly relations with the countries of the Little Entente. It is Otto's misfortune that as a result of her commitments in Abyssinia Italy is not to-day regarded as a first-class danger in Central Europe, and the idea of a restoration in Vienna and the spectre of Austro-Hungarian monarchy revived causes greater uneasiness to the seceded States than Italian influence. Otto and ex-Empress Zita, famous as the most ambitious mother in the world, must be patient and strange as it sounds, pray for Mussolini's victory in Abyssinia and his consequence re-emergence as a danger in Central Europe.

# Occasional Comments By N. J.

### *Cinderella Of Calendar*

The month through which we are passing, to wit February, is a period of the calendar which is thoroughly hated by young children, anxiously awaited by old maids and gratefully greeted by men both young and old. To children it is a source of terror through the tricky number of days it possesses, to spinsters it is a source of tremor due to the opportunities it provides for a long-delayed wedlock, and to mere men it is the source of a mild "delirium tremens" due to the couple of days unearned income which it bestows. Thus February is invested with a peculiar significance for all and sundry and it is verily a month worth making a song about.

Who it was who first made February the Cinderella of the calendar, and why it was denied its full complement of days, it is difficult to guess. Why was February of all the months, and why not January or March or any of the other eleven months selected for this step-motherly treatment? one may well ask, and develop into a grievance. It is a sheer injustice, which can be rectified only by the adoption of the new thirteen months calendar. "Fair play for February" is, indeed, an excellent slogan for the advocates of the new system!

* * * *

### *Leap Year*

Having made February a lean month, they ought at least to have stuck to it. But the real fun began when old Julius found that the ancient almanac was hopelessly slow in the correct reckoning of the year. So having set his grey matter in motion, he hit upon the brilliant idea of instituting a Leap Year, that is to say, an addition of one day to February, once in every four years, so as to bring the measure of the calendar year even with the astronomical year. Even then a snag remained —but of this soon. Caesar saved the calendar, but his very name has since then become an anathema to countless generations of school children. Finding which is a Leap Year, and which is not, has provided a veritable rack for their tender brains throughout the centuries. And while I am at it, I am not sure many of us are as wise about this, as we may profess to be. How many of you can tell me which of the following years will have an elongated February: (1) 1940, (2) 1950, (3) 2000, (4) 2500, (5) 4000? Now there, don't curse me, for here are the answers ready for your edification. Only (1) and (3) among those five are leap years. (2) is disqualified because it is not divisible by four; (4) because it is a century not divisible by 400; and (5) because it is the quarternary exception to the general rule. Isn't it rum? And honestly, how many of you could have given an all-correct solution?

* * * *

### *Leaping Brides*

All those intricacies were, of course, necessary for the calendar to keep in step with the sun, so to say, there being a difference of three minutes every year left to be levelled up—which was the snag I referred to earlier. But when almanac-makers and astronomers had finished with the Leap year, match-makers and spinsters picked it up—to level up their own matrimonial differences! It was really a brilliant idea to adorn the Cinderella of the calendar with Cupid's crown, and give a free run during the 366 days of the Leap Year to the left-over maids for hunting out their elusive mates! This is a privilege which our modern hoydens may not particularly value, but it was a boon, almost a God-send for growing girls in the olden, benighted days. Leap Year has thus long been sacred to spinsters, and a bugbear to bachelors. The former could turn into brazen-faced suitors, and beard the lions in their own den, in a manner of speaking. And the more crusty and confirmed among the latter found Leap Year an ideal time to go on a little tour of exploration in the wilds of Africa or the forests of Brazil!

* * * *

### *Mythical Tale*

The origin of this very useful custom has been always traced to Queen Margaret of Scotland. She, it is said, prevailed upon the Scottish Parliament to pass a statute in the year 1228, to the effect that:

"For ilk yeare knowne as leape yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bispoke ye man she likes."

If he refuses,—to revert to modern English,—to take her to be his wife, he shall be mulct in the sum of one hundred pounds, or less as his estate may be, except and always he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman, then he shall be free.

The only snag in this charming tale is that there was no Margaret reigning in Scotland in 1228. And Alexander II, who actually reigned then, is hardly likely to have given this formidable weapon into the hands of the female of the species.

### *Peter Pans*

This addition of an extra day to February has also a very curious—and not very unwelcome, as far as ladies are concerned—effect on those who have the distinction to be born on the 29th of a February. It is evident that those Leap Day notabilities will be celebrating their birthday only once in four years! To mere male it might mean only so many birthday parties spared, but for women it amounts to an actual saving in years! The female, it is well-known, has a very justified aversion to divulging her age. She wants always to remain in the terrain of the twenties. Now just imagine what a great privilege it is to be born on the 29th of a February. Why one can almost call one self a Peter Pan, most of one's life. Even a woman of fifty, who happens to have been born on the 29th, can say on oath that the last birthday she celebrated was her 12th!

### *End Of Chivalry*

The Leap Year spirit seems to be already frisking in full form, as a recent police court case in New York proves. A plump, middle-aged lady was charged with embracing and kissing a police officer in the public street. The policeman by the way, was tall and handsome, and the lady, it appears, had an eye upon him for many months now. She told the court that she meant no harm. She was only celebrating an anniversary with a little wine, and she thought she might as well celebrate the Leap Year!! The kiss was only a concrete form of proposal, which her hard-hearted Apollo ought not to have turned down in this churlish manner. Verily the days of chivalry are over!

# Offices Must Not Be Accepted

## SOCIALISTS' ANTI-MINISTRY CAMPAIGN

The Anti-Ministry Campaign was inaugurated in Bombay at a public meeting, held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party on Saturday, at the Jinnah Hall.

Mr. Farid Ansari presided.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas, Yousuf J. Meherally and Dr. Manek Anklesaria.

Mr. Ansari said that the question of office acceptance, under the new Constitution, was a vital issue facing the country at the present juncture.

The issue was brought to the fore by the Congress Parliamentary Board which in turn was a creation of the Congress during the year 19[illegible].

In Patna the Board only wanted the ban on the Council-entry lifted, perhaps with a 'mental reservation' of accepting jobs under the new Constitution.

Having achieved the first objective of the ban being lifted, on Council-entry, they were on their onward march to achieve what they had hoped for.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas made an eloquent plea in favour of the Anti-Ministry movement.

He said, a certain section in the country was carrying on a raging and tearing, unfair and unjustifiable propaganda in favour of Ministry-acceptance; and it was a relieving feature to find even a few intelligent people left to thwart such a move.

GAME OF "REACTIONARIES"

The reactionary section was small, but clever, added the speaker.

There was another section which was ignorant but large, the erstwhile No-Changers, whom the reactionaries were trying to exploit.

There was but another intelligent section, the Congress Socialist Party, which looked at the danger ahead.

There was no logic in the plea that Council-entry meant acceptance of ministerial portfolios.

The analogy of the British constitutionalism could not be applied to India where the legislatures had no plenary powers and were not representative of the people.

The speaker asked: 'What is the power still left that we can exploit??' At best, Councils, as at present constituted, could only be mere platforms of propaganda to expose the shortcomings of Government.

They opposed the reactionary moves since there was nothing left in the constitution which was good enough to work. "Why walk into the unwanted Chamber, when there were others ready to go in."

BANEFUL RESULT OF REACTIONARISM'S TRIUMPH.

After all, if reactionarism succeeds, the result would only be the production of some more Raghavendraraos' and Tambes' who were lost to the Congress for ever. Besides, the intended programme in the Councils could not be carried out, since money could not be found to bolster up an already top-heavy administration. There was nothing to expose in the New Constitution, the nature of which was well-known.

The Congress which stood for Complete Independence should not be allowed to retard progress as there was nothing to be gained by compromises.

Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally, the next speaker, said that the Bombay Congress resolution about wrecking the Constitution was let go by, and their leaders had become diplomats and statesmen by keeping mum over such an issue.

"SCANDALISED."

Their party, which had repeatedly struggled to give effect to such vital issues as Ministry-acceptance, States problem and similar ones, was being scandalised as "disrupting the Congress."

It should be judged whether they who stood for the Congress creed or those who wanted fresh innovations in the Congress were disrupters.

Dr. Manek Anklesaria stressed that no foreign imposed constitution should be accepted.

## AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDER

### Select Committee's "No" To Deshmukh And Mudaliar

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Select Committee on amendments of Standing Order met to-day with Sir Abdur Rahim in the chair.

It is understood the Committee rejected both the proposals namely Mr. Mudaliar's suggestion that answers to questions be supplied to the members before questions are put in the House with a view to help members to put supplementary questions. The second proposal was of Dr. Deshmukh who suggested that no bill which had received previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council and had obtained place in the ballot in a particular sessions is shut out from being introduced during that particular session.

## SITUATION IN KASHGAR

### Sir Eric's Report Sent To Pekin

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Sir Eric Teichmann having submitted his report on the situation in Kashgar expects to sail by the mail steamer on the 29th instant accompanied by Lady Teichmann. His report has been sent to Pekin and it will be for the British Government to deal with it. Meanwhile the Consul-General at Pekin is pursuing negotiations with the Sinkiang provincial authorities for the settlement of British Indian questions connected with the passport regulations and interests of traders which were raised during Sir Eric Teichmann's recent mission.

## STOCK-TAKING TELLS

### Decline In U. S. Industrial Employment And Wages

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, February 22.

The Industrial employment in United States declined by 6,50 000 in January according to the Labour Department returns.

During the same period, the weekly wages declined by nearly 18 million dollars.

The reductions are largely ascribed to stock-taking.

## PEPPER TRIAL CONVICTIONS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

All three defendents in the Pepper Trial were found guilty on all counts.

Bishirgian and Howeson have been sentenced to 12 months imprisonment each and Hardy to nine months, all in the second division.

Summing up, Justice Atkinson reminded the Jury of their responsibilities in a case of great public importance and in the course of hypothetical analogies remarked that it was a matter of ordinary and legitimate trade to corner commodities. "May be, it is not a nice thing, but there is no law against it".

## OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS BETWEEN INDIAN AND AFGHAN GOVTS.

### Two Informal Commissions To Meet In March And April To Devise Solutions

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Two informal commissions will take place, one in Khyber and the other at Chaman side of the Indian frontier to settle the cases that had arisen between Indian and Afghan Governments over dacoity, looting and other tribal incidents on the frontier. The commission on Khyber Frontier is expected to meet in the second week of March whereat the Political Agent of Khyber will be present.

A communication regarding the personnel of the Afghan representatives will be received shortly from Kabul.

The other Commission will sit about April 15 at Chaman Fort and Kilouldid (Afghan). This latter commission was actually to have assembled in June last but the Baluchistan earthquake at the end of May last had the effect of postponing its work all these months. The cases to be settled by this second commission relate largely to offences said to have been committed by Achakazi tribe both in British and Afghan side of the frontier line. The two commissions will settle all cases according to the tribal customs and assess compensation.

The personnel of the second commission also is not yet fixed.

## U. S. FARM BILL PASSED

### President Authorised To Fix Import Quotas On Products

WASHINGTON Feb. 21

The House of Representatives has passed the Farm Bill.

The House earlier approved of an amendment to the Soil Conservation Bill, directing the establishment and maintenance of pre-war parity between farm prices and consumer's purchasing power, without discouraging production to a point below the 1920-1929 average domestic consumption.

The House also adopted the amendment authorising the president to fix import quotas on farm products that are competing harmfully with domestic products.

Another amendment authorises the Secretary for Agriculture to inaugurate state production control plans prior to December 31 1937, when the temporary soil conservation programme expires.-Reuter.

## SIR T. V. CHARY LEAVES FOR ROME

BERLIN, Feb. 21.

Sir T. V. Vijayaraghavacharya will interview the British Ambassador to-night, and leaves for Rome on February 25, returning to Europe in summer, when he hopes to have a talk with Herr Hitler.

He told Reuter some interesting conservation with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture concerning development of the new German Laws, particularly, alienation of the land by agricultural classes to non-agricultural classes in view of the similar local law in the Punjab.—Reuter.

## SPLIT AMONG C. P. NATIONALISTS

### Independent Party In The "Offing"

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb 22.

According to lobby reports a split is imminent in the Nationalist Party in the Council. Seceders from the Nationalists together with democrats will, it is reported, form a new party called Independent Party consisting of 27 members.


SWADESHI BIMA

COMPANY, LTD., AGRA.

*Managing Agents*

DONERIA, KAPOOR, GUPTA & Co.,

*WANTED:*

Energetic & influential persons to represent us.

The First VALUATION to be out soon.

Free Training & hereditary Commission to Agents.

All up-to-date benefits and attractions to Policy Holders

Apply atonce to The Managing Agents.

K. SIVARAMAKRISHNAN

21, Laxmi Vilas, Lady Jamshedji Road, DADAR.

REPRESENTATIVE:

THE UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

WHERE YOU GET HIGHEST NET RETURNS FOR THE PREMIUM PAID.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS.

BRANCH OFFICE: BOMBAY.

BONUS Rs. 18 per thousand per year on Endowment policies EONUS Rs. 22|8 per thousand per year on Whole Life Policies. and 12-1|2 per cent interest on all previous bonus accumulations.

# Sports Jottings From Here And There

## INDIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

As I said in my last article, the Board of Cricket Control has become so demoralised by the petty quarrels of a few disgruntled players that they could not make their decisions with a boldness which is expected of a national controlling body. They became so much saturated with the Nayudu-mania which was sedulously administered by interested parties that they could not help setting up the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram as the Captain of the team. I need hardly point out who the prime-mover in this campaign was, though he cleverly kept himself in the background all the time. By electing a captain who has no claim for inclusion in the team and then giving him the power to select anybody to act in his place, the Board has hardly served the cause of Indian Cricket. I have never heard of incompetence and weak-kneed policy of any controlling body in the world.

### THE SELECTED TEAM.

Now for the team. The following players have been honoured by the selectors to constitute the team:—

The Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram (Captain), Major C. K. Nayudu, Lieut. S. Wazir Ali, Mahomed Nissar, L. Amarnath, V. M. Merchant, Baqua Jilani, Amir Elahi, Mushtaq Ali, K. R. Meherhomji, L. P. Jai, S. Banerjee, M. J. Gopalan, P. E. Palia, D. D. Hindlekar, Lt. S. Mahomed Hussain and C. S. Ramaswamy.

It is stated that the Yuvaraj of Patiala was also selected, but he is unable to go to England for private reasons.

We are further informed that L. Amar Singh, Dilawar Hussain and Jehangir Khan will be available in England for the Tests and other important matches.

### MOST SURPRISING OMISSIONS AND INCLUSIONS.

It is most surprising that two of the best all-rounders in the country namely, Syed Nazir Ali and C. S. Nayudu, have been excluded from the team and two players who have not been talked of even as possibles, namely, M. J. Gopalan and C. S. Ramaswamy, have been included. The omission of the first two is as unaccountable as the inclusion of the latter pair. The preference of Mahomed Hussain to Lal Singh, Bhaya or Naoomal cannot also be explained easily. Anybody with the least knowledge of Indian cricketers would have substituted Dady Havewalla for Gopalan, failing Nazir Ali, of course. And it is hardly necessary to mention that C. S. Nayudu has no fitting substitute in the whole country.

### THE UNDER-CURRENTS.

Unfortunately for Indian Cricket, the selectors are ignorant of all the talents available in the country, except perhaps the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram. It will require a heap of argument to explain away how Vizianagram came to represent Hyderabad (Deccan) instead of the U. P. which he has always represented. If anybody were to study the under-currents which vitiated the decisions of the Board, he will be amazed at their enormity.

### HOW THE VOTERS COMBINED!

After scrutinizing the list of voting on the Captaincy, I am tempted to place it before the public. The following ten voted for the Maharaj Kumar:—Delhi (F. T. Jones), Bengal (M. Robertson), C.P. (Siddiqali Khan, M.L.A.) Maharashtra (B. R. Kagal, Land Development Officer, Delhi), U. P. (Badrul Islam), Hyderabad Deccan (Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram), Rajputana (Major Brittain-Jones), Army (Major Brittain-Jones), Mysore (P. Ranganathan) and Madras (C. Pattabiraman). And the following four voted against him:—Southern Punjab (Maharaja of Patiala), Bombay (A. A. A. Fyzee), Sind (B. Montia), and Northern India (S. E. West). The two provinces which remained neutral are Central India represented by M. Robertson who also represented Bengal and voted for the Maharaj Kumar, and Gujarat represented by C. M. Diwan. The Western India States were unrepresented.

From the above analysis it will be clear to the meanest understanding what part Delhi and South India played in the whole business. No further comment is necessary.

### WHY A EUROPEAN MANAGER?

Despite our repeated protests a European manager has been appointed, in place of Col. Keki Mistry who has declined. I have nothing to say against Major Brittain-Jones, who is Comptroller of the Viceroy's Household, on personal grounds. But why the Board of Control did not appoint an Indian, we should like to know. Is there nobody in the whole country who could be entrusted with the position? Are ability, intelligence, honesty and experience so lacking in our countrymen that a European had to be appointed? Why, I am sure, S. M. Hadi, who has been elected treasurer, could have filled the vacancy with success. And the person who had been selected assistant manager might have been retained or somebody else selected in his place. Evidently, the love for the white skin is still too strong with the Board, for which the sons of the soil have to suffer.

### THE I.B.W. DEBACLE.

Before I conclude I must refer to the debacle which has cropped up owing to the request of the Indian Board of Control to M.C.C. to allow the Indian team to play under the old L.B.W. rule. I cannot imagine how a body with a little sense of their responsibility could make such an absurd request. They knew very well that not only the County matches but the Tests against South Africa were played in England under the new rule last year. The rule was pronounced so satisfactory that everybody agreed to give it a trial this year. In the circumstances how could the Indian Board expect the M.C.C. and the Counties to play under two contradictory rules at the same time? If they were wide awake, they would have tried the new rule in India last season and accustomed the Indian players to it. The only thing they can do now is to train the selected players under the new conditions before they sail.

Rao Sahib Motilalji B. Mutha, Hon. Magistrate, Satara, has been unanimously elected president of the Satara Municipality.

Mr. Mutha is well-known in and around Satara as a keen educationist and a public spirited philanthropist. Mr. Mutha has been Resident General Secretary of the All India Swetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference for the last ten years; he presided over the Ahmednagar session of the Shree Oswal Maharashtra Conference; he has also been chairman of the Taluka Local Board for the last sixteen years, a councillor of the Satara Municipality for twelve years., a member of the District Local Board and President of the Municipal Board, and of Shree Rayat Education Society.

FOR COMFORT, LONG-WEAR *and* DISTINCTIVE STYLE

Now is the time when people are buying their new shoes, and Flex Agents everywhere have new stocks of Flex shoes for your choice.

Professional and Business men who value their appearance choose Flex shoes and slippers which are healthy, comfortable and long-wearing, and are guaranteed solid leather throughout.

SOLD BY MORE THAN 700 AGENTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON

CHIEF AGENTS "BHALLA" CAWNPORE

Bombay Agents:—
**Suratwalla J. J. & Sons,**
1. Mangaldas Road, Opp. Gokul Das Hospital.
2. Bhuleshwar Road.
3. Sandhurst Road, Prarthana Samaj.

Agents also at:—AHMEDABAD, Paris Boot House. AHMEDABAD, Gujrat Boot House. POONA CITY, Abdul Kader Ebrahim Jee Bros., POONA CAMP, The Kale Shoe Co. BARODA, The Indian Shoe Factory, SURAT, Jamna Dass Hargovind Dass. RAJKOT, Hari Trickam & Sons., PORBANDAR, Mohd. Ismail. BHAVNAGAR, Rathod Boot House. BULSAR, Hari Lal & Bros. BHUJ, The Cutch General Stores.

*Made only by* THE NORTH WEST TANNERY Co., CAWNPORE

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

# The Elusive Black Diamond

## The Code Word

### (XI INSTALMENT)

Detective-Inspector Dan Wayne returned to the "Lonely Smuggler" inn at Cranton village, bearing the steel box containing the last information necessary for the opening of the secret safety-vault. Behind him, as he walked, followed Sergeant Fruby, his hand on his automatic. They reached the inn without any attack, and got out their car to drive them immediately to Chiswich, the nearest point at which they could board a train.

As they raced along the quiet country roads, Fruby sat with his automatic on his knees, and the steel box on the floor between his feet. They arrived at the station, to find that luck was with them, and after handing over their hired car, they hurried to a first-class compartment of a train which was about to start. As it puffed out of the station they breathed a sigh of relief.

"Well, we've shaken him off," said Dan Wayne. "This rapid getaway will make him think a bit. I must say he's a sticker, and I bet we've not finished with him yet. I'm practically certain he must have seen those papers and heard us talking. If so, he knows as much as we do, and we'll have to step lively."

"What can he do now?" said Fruby. "We've got the seven keys. We've got the clue. What can he do? If he tries to interfere he'll blow the whole thing to bits!"

"Quite right," agreed Dan Wayne, "but with this fellow you never know. Besides, are we going to let him get away after all he's done? He finished Mount off and Martin, and he's knocked me about a bit. No! I shan't be satisfied unless we get this Black Diamond Bird as well as the bullion, and I've got a very good idea how to do it.....".

"What's that?" asked Fruby.

"Wait and see!" replied Dan Wayne. "I'll sit here and keep my eye on that box while you go along the train and have a spot of lunch. There's nothing to worry about anyway."

His optimism was ill-founded, for after Fruby had vanished, he sat filling his pipe while the train began to pull up at a station. He was about to light his pipe, and heard the guard's whistle blow, when the door of the compartment slid back, and the tall powerful figure of a masked man appeared in the doorway.

"Keep 'em still!" snarled the man, and the menacing automatic in his hand was a command in itself. "Hand over that box from under your feet! Quick's the word, or I'll put you out."

Dan Wayne bent slowly for the box, his brain working quickly, rage taking possession of him at the thought of being caught so unexpectedly.

Then, under the spur of his temper, and risking a possible bullet, he flung himself at his enemy's feet.

He heard the crack of the automatic and struck out blindly. There was a grunt from his assailant, and he saw a thousand stars as the barrel of the gun struck him a glancing blow on the head.

For an instant he fell to the seat, but quickly forcing himself into action, he staggered to the door, only to see the masked stranger disappear down the corridor.

By this time the train was beginning to move, and hearing a shout from the platform, Dan Wayne put his head from the window to see the back of the stranger, who had evidently leaped from the moving train, vanishing into the crowd.

The detective-inspector staggered back to his compartment, and, closing the door, staunched a trickle of blood from his forehead, where the glancing blow from the barrel of the automatic had cut the skin.

He had been sitting a few minutes when his assistant returned, and as he opened the door, he saw a smear of blood on Dan Wayne's face.

"What's happened?" he asked.

.....For an instant he fell to the seat.....

"Don't tell me he's been at it again."

"He certainly has!" snapped Dan Wayne. "My word, the score's mounting up. If I could get a chance at that fellow, without having something to keep one hand on each time! Go and get me a drink and a sandwich, and I'll stay here."

He shut the sliding door as Fruby disappeared, and sat with his automatic covered by his hat until his assistant reappeared. Then, while Fruby kept guard, he ate his sandwiches.

Both were extremely glad to see the terminus station, but as they walked up the platform it was with renewed caution.

They boarded a taxi, and, still ready for possible trouble, sat fully expecting something to happen. But they were destined to be unmolested, for the taxi pulled up at Scotland Yard without incident. Fruby paid the fare, and together the two detectives mounted the stairs, and went straight to the Assistant Commissioner's room.

Dan Wayne knocked at the door, and as they entered at a call from within, his Chief smiled grimly at the sight of the wound on the detective-inspector's forehead. He waited for Dan Wayne to speak.

"We've got the final clues, sir," he reported. "Here they are." He pulled from his wallet the two sheets of thick paper which had been in the tin cylinder, and smoothed them out on the desk before his Chief.

The Assistant Commissioner bent forward eagerly. The first paper contained only three lines. But those three lines, written in the neat handwriting of Tim Martin, meant all the difference between success and failure, for they contained the code word necessary to open the safety-vault.

Dan Wayne's Chief picked up the paper and read:

THE CODE WORD NECESSARY TO OPEN THE VAULT IS THE WORD OF SEVEN LETTERS—PECCAVI. REMEMBER THAT THE SEVEN KEYS MUST ALSO BE USED.

"Excellent!" exclaimed the Assistant Commissioner, "our friend Martin seems to have been quite a learned character with a religious leaning. This word—PECCAVI—is Latin, and it means 'I have sinned'. What does the other paper tell us?"

He picked up the second paper. It ran:—

The Safety-vault will be found in the converted coast-defence pillbox which I bought and which is called 'The Retreat'. It lies nearly on Brightnor beach near Burschurch in Sussex. The place is known locally as "Timms Folly." The safety-vault is below the ground level. Remember that any attempt to open it without the code word and the seven keys, means the probable loss of everything. Two keys are enclosed with which to enter the retreat—in case anything happens to me.

"Hm!" remarked the Assistant Commissioner. "He's certainly very emphatic that something drastic will occur unless his instructions are carried out. Well, here we have all the clues in our hands. We have only to go down to Brightnor and collect the contents of that vault. Is that so, Wayne? By the way, where are those two keys to open the Retreat?"

"Here they are, sir," said Dan Wayne, "they were in the bottom of the cylinder. You realise, sir, that if we just collect the bullion, we shall never get The Black Diamond? Once that bullion is removed, he will have no further interest in this affair. He killed Tim Martin and Mount. I've got a possible means, by which I think we can get at him and get the bullion without trouble as well, by using the contents of the safety-vault as a bait."

"Better still," agreed the Assistant Commissioner. "We certainly ought to get him if it is possible. That would clear the case up nicely. What is your scheme?"

Dan Wayne bent forward, and rapidly outlined his plan. As the Assistant Commissioner listened, he nodded his head in approval.

"Very ingenious," he said, "It certainly ought to work. I agree with the plan, and you can make your own arrangements. Whatever happens we can't lose the bullion, and it's big odds we catch our elusive friend as well. Very good, indeed. I'd better keep those papers, unless you want a copy?"

"No thanks," replied Dan Wayne. "I think I know the details by heart!"

He left the room, accompanied by Fruby, and they made their way to Dan Wayne's office.

The detective-inspector filled his pipe and picked up the telephone. Within a few minutes he began to issue a string of instructions as he moved his men into line, to set a trap which he

(Continued on page 40)

# Indian Bazar


DR. W. C. ROY'S (CALCUTTA) SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY.

For the Treatment of Mental Diseases

**ROY PILLS.**

**INSANITY!**

DEFECTS OF THE BRAIN and all neurotic disorders require not merely sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. The only efficient remedy for all cerebro-nervous complaints is Dr. W. C. Roy's Specific for Insanity which, for over 50 years, has been successfully prescribed for all mental derangements, epilepsy, hysteria, neurasthenia, etc. Price Rs. 5 per Bottle

Sold every where or Write to CHIMANLAL P. SHAH. Govind Bldg., Near Princess St. BOMBAY, 2.

**DIVINE BLESSINGS!**

The Supreme Goddess (Kali) appeared in a dream and declared to distribute her gifted SHAKTI TALISMAN to mankind for fulfilment of desires and curing of all diseases. No obligation. Only keep it with you. Price Re. 1-4.

A. PRADHAN, Saguna, Bengal, (B.B.)

**A Boon to LEPERS & Leucoderma PATIENTS**

REVEALED BY A YOGI OR SAINT

TREATMENT GUARANTEED at your place.

For particulars, apply to our "guide to health" with details of your disease. Beware of our Registered Trade Mark. DR B. S. RAO & CO., Gopalapuram, Via Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.

**Dr. WAMAN GOPAL'S Sarsaparilla**

100 YEARS LEADING THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER

Vaidyaratnamrao Keshao & Son

Near Haridwar Bombay No. 2

**Prof. GAJJAR'S TONIC SOLUTION**

Improves general health, vigor and energy and is a best nerve tonic.

Small size bottle Rs. 1/8.

Large size bottle Rs. 2/8.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, Karnatak House, Chira Bazar, BOMBAY, 2.

**You Should See Well! Feel Well!! Look Well!!!**

CONSULT

**F. C. WHITTEN & Co.**

Manufacturing Opticians Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

**WORLD IS YOURS?**

If failure, price refunded. MAHASAKTI Its wonderful powers, instantaneous effects and spiritual activities fulfil every desire of mankind as health, immense wealth, sons, daughters, high fame, etc., subdue enemies, free from debts, success, lottery, race, examination, litigation, service

Don't worry more, make you ever fortunate. No obligation. Only keep it with you. Try once and recommend all to have. Price Rs. 2-14 with all charges. MAHASAKTI KARYALAY, (B.C.), Panchpota, Bengal. (P)

**KIRAN JAWANI:—**

Puts youthful vigour, strength and vitality into your body to revitalise your nerves and instil new life into your organism. It is an indigenous preparation without glands or their serums. Price Rs. 4 for 100 pills, and Re. 1 for 24 pills.

**KATOL**

DESTROYS ALL PESTS

Katol Powder PRICE: As. 6 Per TIN

Kills, Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, Silver-fish, etc.

KATOL COILS and STICKS PRICE: As. 10 Per Box

destroy and keep away Mosquitos and Flies.

Sole Agents: A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.

Obtainable at All Chemists and Oilman Stores.

**JUPITER AND INSURANCE**

go hand in hand.

**THE BHARATI BIMA, LTD.**

(Head Office: Benares)

Offers some special FEATURES as noted below:—

1. No Managing Agency System.
2. Very Low Premium.
3. Family Umbrella Policy
4. No extra on Female Insurance
5. Policies can be had even for Rs. 250
6. Extended Assurance.

Write for particulars to: GENERAL BIMA AGENCIES, (Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency), 16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**JUPITER GENERAL**

is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.

**AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)**

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.**

Bombay & Madras.

**INSURANCE**

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

**INSURANCE**

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

# Ethiopia On The Renaissance

## Transformation Of Addis Ababa: The Miracle That Haile Selassie I-Has Wrought

(By PRABHUDAS B. SHETH)

The city, or rather, the citadel of Addis Ababa, was so chosen not so much with an eye to the facilities of trade with the outside world, but more with the idea of finding a well-nigh impregnable stronghold. This city is the choice of the wife of Menelik, and it is she who gave it the name Addis Ababa, meaning "the new flower." Addis Ababa is a high shelf encompassed by a ridge of mountains. Canon and anti-aircraft guns on these mountains would effectually check an infantry attack on the capital, and curb the effectiveness of an air raid. Flying over Addis Ababa, or over Ethiopia proper for that matter is always dangerous on account of having to fly continuously at extremely high altitudes over rugged country with landing fields far apart. Light scout 'planes are practical for reconnoitring, but so far during the war, the heavy bombers of the Italians have kept to the outer edges of Ethiopia, which is incidentally the low country.

The one railway, the Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopian, as its name implies is a French and Ethiopian concern. It takes its source in the French Somali town of Djibouti—which town is second only to Singapore for extreme heat—and expires at Addis Ababa. It is the one main route and outlet for Ethiopian products. The excellent Ethiopian coffee to Europe, hides and skins to Europe and United States of America, bees wax and civet, and all other exports of this country find their way to the sea through this route. Of course, there are one or two other outlets, for example through the port of Berbera in British Somali and which drains the produce of the rich Harrar province. But that trade is only a small fraction of the bulk which passes through Djibouti.

### Conglomeration Of Races

To get to the subject of Addis Ababa—like most capital cities we find here a conglomeration of races which is unique for a town so deep in Africa. There are Russians, who found Ethiopia a haven after the outbreak of the Red Revolution; the ubiquitous Greek who has collared the hotel, restaurant and cafe business; Armenians who, of the foreign element in Ethiopia (except Indians and Arabs), are, I believe, the most numerous; Arabs who have the monopoly on the small shop business, and Indians who are successful merchants and money exchangers; Germans who have drifted in from the late German East Africa, now Tanganyika Territory, and German Jews who have recently fled the Hitler regime; French, primarily brought by the project of the Franco-Ethiopia Railway and who have remained preferring this balmy African living to the too thrifty existence of France; and, until the rupture of relations between Italy and Ethiopia, quite a number of the Ethiopian army) Egyptians, here on account of Egypt's close proximity to Ethiopia coupled with the influence of the head of the Ethiopian church, an archbishop sent by Egypt from the head of the Coptic faith at Alexandria. Then there are dottings of Swiss, who must feel at home among these mountains of Ethiopia, so reminiscent of Switzerland, Hungarians, Turks, Austrians, and strange to say, at the most half-a-dozen Japanese. This does not mean that the connection between Ethiopia and Japan is thin, Ethiopia continually sends students to Japan to be educated. Ethiopia has always had a political understanding with Japan. But to flaunt this "entente" in Europe would have more ill-effects than good. It is only very recently that Japan has come to establish open diplomatic relations at Addis Ababa in the form of a Japanese Consul. The only reason that one had not been here before is that there had been no "raison d'etre."

Wounded being removed on stretchers by Red Cross men to the Hospital.

A place in the Sun.
(Hutton in "The Inquirer," Philadelphia).

Not much can be said of the character of the general run of the first Europeans who came to Ethiopia. Many were merely drifters, down-and-outers, and there were even some whose Governments were anxious to renew a lapsed acquaintance.

### Addis Ababa Completely Changed

Vast changes have taken place in Addis Ababa during the last six years, that is to say, since the coming of the Haile Sellassie I to the throne. Prior to that time Addis Ababa was really a collection of huts, the two main centres of which were the Gibbi (the Imperial palace) and the market place. Roads in the real sense of the word were few and unpaved. During the rainy season they were practically impassable. The Ethiopian sur-soil is a red clayey earth which when mixed with water forms a viscous

(Continued on page 30)

Emperor and Empress of Ethiopia presiding at a meeting of a gathering of Ministers of State and high dignitaries and nobles prior to his leaving for Dessie.

Empress of Ethiopia in Royal Carriage passing through streets of Addis Ababa on her way to Saint George Cathedral where special prayer was made for the cause of Ethiopia.

# The Problem of Population

## Rationalization Of Production And Distribution Of Food Will Solve It More Effectively Than Any Scheme Of Birth Control

By Prof. C. N. Menon, M.A., Ph.D., Benares Hindu University.

The women's conference wants birth-contral and the presidential address at Dacca chimes in with the demand. Soon we shall be called upon to give our verdict at the elections to Municipalities, Districts Boards, Provincial Councils and the Assembly. What is needed is a wider perspective than can be given by a mere study of economics. As Philip Guedalla points out, the cause of the last war was our pathetic faith in specialists. One cannot be an economist, said Sir Radhakrishnan at the Waltair philosophical conference, without a knowledge of the things of the mind. Prior to the Russian revolution, some of our professors of economics used to scoff at the very ideas which they are prepared to swear by now. Glancing through old journals I find it stated 'ad infinitum' that the Mercantile policy was dead and buried, but what do we see around us except the Mercantile policy in a new guise? Great mass-movements of emotion and idealism cannot be understood by the study of prices which ignores values. The scrutiny of the modifications made by Malthus, when he republished his Essay on Population after five years of experience as a curate, will reveal that even he conceded that economics and ethics are inseparable.

### Man' Two Hungers

The truth is very old. Manu is not content to observe that overeating is injurious to health; he lays it down definitely that it is a crime against society and a sin against heaven. Gluttony is an oplate of the spirit. Man has two hungers: the demand of the flesh which is limited and the demand of the spirit which is unlimited. Everything is all right so long as the two are kept apart, so long as we render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's. The seven deadly sins arise when we direct our infinite aspiration towards objects which lack infinite significance. Normal conduct is that which distinguishes between the two hungers and treats them differently. At a prize distribution, the first boy alone gets the blue ribbon, but everybody gets food. Does the first boy snatch all the food and cast it on the ground, while the other boys look on and starve? That would be absurd. Yet, that is just what is happening to-day.

We talk of employment as if employment is what people want. What they need is food and clothing, and the tragedy is we have deprived the majority of mankind of money which is the token convertible into food and clothing. For generations to come there is no fear of shortage of supply. As regards clothing, Lancashire and Japan can produce enough and to spare for all men born and to be born. The problem of wheat, the staple food of the race, is that the market is glutted with it. Most countries have, during the last two or three years, made reductions in wheat acreage, and in spite of the reduction, the supply far outruns the demand. Much money and thought are being spent to-day to devise ways of not increasing the world's food supply, but restricting it. Huge heaps of wheat were solemnly burnt. While the 'unnecessary and embarrassing surplus' is being burnt to ashes or sunk into the St. Lawrence, innumerable millions of human beings are condemned to starve and look on. In the world's handicap race these poor fellows gained no ribbon.

### A Fundamental Error

So long as the world awards food on the principle fit for blue ribbon, there can be no salvation. The value of the ribbon is that nobody else gets it. It is a symbol of attainment in the realm of intellectual or spiritual endeavour, where free competition is good because the possibility of progress is infinite and no man's ambition, however unbounded, can check the growth of others. It feeds the hunger of the spirit. But the food of the body is not a symbol, the possibility of its consumption by an individual is limited, and whosoever grabs more hinders the growth of others. Our fundomental error is that we have given money two incompatible functions. Hence the anomaly. To keep up the prices, each country wants to restrict production, but each country also wants to produce a surplus which it can sell to other countries for gold. And this gold is capable of the most fantastic tricks. Half a dozen gigantic gamblers may at any moment create a panic in the world's money markets; and then lock up the profits to repeat the joke at another time. A childish dread makes us cling to gold. New psychology has much to say on this. When certain countries, driven to despair, went off the gold standard, they did not suffer. Australia, for example, devalued her currency in terms of sterling and got a further devaluation as sterling went off the gold standard. The result was prosperity. Part of India's misery is due to the 1sh. 6d. ratio and restriction of currency. An intelligent world-order may link currency to gold as a matter of convenience, but why should twenty countries burn wheat and starve because some bars of dead metal are lying in one dark cellar? We die of ribbon-famine. Humanity asked for the golden touch. It is guilty of the error of Midas.

### Fear Of To-morrow

How can we account this agregious folly? Psychology from Aristotle's time onwards and even before, has pointed out that the man swayed by fear cannot act reasonably. Every neurosis, says Freud, is a protection against anxiety. The anxiety released by the fear of to-morrow is terrible. Take no thought of the morrow, says Christ, but we do not hearken. We live in perpetual soul-paralysing worry. Freud would call this repetition compulsion. To hoard money, to add our thousands to thousands and then millions to millions is our escape. There is no end to this providing against the future. It extends beyond the grave. A high officer was complaining, 'Won't it be unjust if I don't leave my boys enough to maintain the standard of life they are now used to?' 'When you were a boy were you accustomed to this standard, I asked. 'No, I was educated on charity'. 'Then it will be indeed unjust if you don't give scholarships to enable the bright boys to come up'. Men are afraid that their great great grandchildren's grandchildren may suffer the inconvenience of over-population, and so sparsely populated countries close their doors.

Nations who have not secured such close preserves, feel the necessity for colonies; when colonies are secured they want them to expand. Italy feels that she is choked,, not because she is overpopulated, but because one of her colonies has a coloured neighbour. The Italo-Abyssinian conflict is a symptom exposing the rottenness of a system under which five nations remain armed to the teeth for the sake of a few square miles of barren land in far off Pacific. A nation arms herself out of fear, and this in turn strikes terror in the rest. This automatic acceleration has now produced a state of panic, which, by the way, is amply justified because industrialism, like disease germs, has produced the means of its own destruction. Six aeroplanes can lay London in ruins, but six hundred fly over Abyssinia in vain.

### Unemployment—A Problem Of Ethics

If a tree is known by its fruit, the religion of Europe is not Christianity; and that is why there is the world problem of unemployment. The craving to secure a surplus has destroyed both security and life. If from the net income of any nation we deduct to interest on war debts cost of armaments expenditure on research to produce weapons of destruction, etc. we shall see how little is left for producing the necessaries of life. It must also be borne in mind that Government's revenue is derived by taxing productive labour. Most right-thinking men are convinced of the folly of imperialism. Sir Samuel Hoare stated at Geneva that the cause of all trouble is the present distribution of the world's resources. Or listen to Mussolini, (Many were the causes of the fall of the Roman Empire and perhaps they all could be reduced to this. The more an Empire gains in area the more it loses in consistency and depth! The tragedy of our age is that the education of the emotions does not keep pace with the education of the intellect. In the decisive moments of history, our politicians are swayed by the illusions on which militant nationalism is built. This accounts for the despair which suggests birth-control as a remedy. But this is a wrong lead. You may enforce birth-control until only two men are left in the world, yet those two will feel stifled for want of room unless and until they are prevented from directing the hunger of the spirit of material objects. The forces that make men starve in the midst of plenty to-day will continue to operate with unabated effect until men realize that Christ is the only treasure. You may call Christ, Krishna, Allah, or Self; it makes no difference. In the last analysis, unemployment is a problem of ethics.

### Why Not Try Rationalisation ?

The belief that the fall of population automatically brings redress is an illusion probably rooted in the neurotic desire to annihilate the world which slumbers in the unconscious mind of all. The Great War did not solve our problems, though it swept off millions. Science gives no clear verdict. Dr. Norman E. Himes points out that parents of higher economic and social status reproduce slowly. The study made by Messrs. Sydenstricker and Perrot for the Milbank Memorial Fund covering 8,000 families in eight American cities, revealed that the birth rate was highest in families without employment in 1932. 'High fertility was associated with inability to succeed in the severe competition for jobs brought about by the depression'. Prof. James H. S. Bossard of Pennsylvania stated in an address that the birth rate for families on relief was about sixty per cent higher than that of families not on relief'. It looks as if men, like plants, are most prolific when they are underfed. According to Mr. Hutton, the census commissioner, the marked increase of population in India during the last census decade is a cause of alarm. May it not be that depression and semi-starvation partly contributed to it? The prosperous countries have no population problem. Why not rationalize the production and distribution of food and see if it does any good? The experiment is worth trying and we incur no risk. In five years the world can quadruple its food supply, and there is no immediate fear of the growth of population. Birth-control should remain only as a last resort. The first thing to do is to prevent polygamy, land-grabbing and other perversions of the spirit.


## The Truth in Your Horoscope

Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate for you, whether you will be successful and happy and what is indicated for you in business, love, marriage, friends, enemies, lucky and unlucky periods, what pitfalls to avoid, what opportunities to grasp. Here is your chance to obtain an Astral Reading of your life FREE, to learn the real truth about your life and prospects.

Your reading will be prepared by Tabore, India's most famous Seer, for many years private Astrological adviser to Royalty and the Elite. Simply send your full name, (Mr., Mrs. or Miss.), address and birth-date (English Calendar) all clearly written by yourself, and 4 as. stamps to help defray cost of advertisement, postage, stationery, office etc. expenses. Tabore believes in fair dealings and so if you are dissatisfied with the Reading and return it, he will refund you your money in full. You will be amazed at his remarkable accuracy. Write now as this offer may not be made again. No Personal interviews, all consultations by mail only. Address: PUNDIT TABORE, (Dept. 312-V), Upper Forjett Street, Bombay VII.

## EYE TROUBLES?

Try "EYEVANOE" (Regtd.) The challenged medication of acute and chronic eye-diseases, specially CATARACT. Success Guaranteed. Literature and sample free (Upto Feb. '36) RESEARCH CHEMICAL WORKS Post Box No: 12215. CALCUTTA (B.C.)

# PORTRAIT OF AN 18th CENTURY ENGLISH DUCHESS

## Beautiful, Whimsical Kitty Queensbury: Her Spirited Feminism, Unconventionality And Strong Character

(By Miss BERTA De MENEZES BRAGANZA.)

**Against the European background of exaggerated elegance, wit, political intrigue, in the Louis XV atmosphere with Pompadour and Dubarry dominating the scene, the aristocratic Kitty sounds quite a different note. A Scotch noblewoman who cultivated Swift, protected Gay, lived in sublime defiance of all fashionable conventionalities, she emerges out of an unreal world with a fiery personality of womanliness, naive, human, generous, gay, strong charactered, a full-blooded portrait of a woman amongst a row of second-rate copies of the spectacular—picturesque, a woman who possessed the courage to ruggle the plumage of Beau Nash, retort to the King, assail successfully the male parliamentary privilege and practise a gay and charming simplicity.**

Few people will have heard of this 18th century duchess,* before coming across Violet Biddulph's book. As her biographer well observes, "her traits were of that evanescent kind that do not lend themselves to stirring record". But, notwithstanding this, readers will doubtless agree, she is nonetheless worth-knowing. She had had a remarkable personality and an unconventional mentality, rare for her rank and times. Some of her activities, though of a restricted concern, are well-worth being recorded.

### GAY, CHARMING, WISTFUL

Catherine Queensbury was well-known to her contemporaries for her beauty and her eccentricities. She was acquainted with famous people of her day, like Swift Pope and John Gay, who figure among her correspondents. She was not a cultured person and we are told, did not receive a very good education. But judging from a letter from Swift, in reply to the one from her apologiying for bad spelling,—no uncommon feature of the many letters of other noble writers, reproduced in this book—it does not seem to be common for ladies of her rank to be educated. For, Swift remarks: "False spelling is excusable only in a chamber-maid; (a post occupied only by high ladies) for I would not pardon it in one of your waiting women". Kitty was whimsical and eccentric; she sometimes had little regard for others' feelings, specially those she did not like and "those who transgressed her etiquette on specific points". But she had also many good points and was sincere and generous with her friends. As the authoress rightly puts it, Kitty was "a compound of generosity and malice, of arrogance and common sense."

Of her broadness of mind and firmness of character she gave an astounding proof when, trying to procure justice for her friend Gay—publishing his unjustly forbidden play "Polly"—she brought about one of the most important happenings of her life—banishment from Court. Though later she wished to return to Court, and it might rightly be said that she forced herself to be accepted, her banishment did not much trouble her. She begins her reply to the King on her banishment by saying: "The Duchess of Queensberry is surprised and well pleased that the King hath given her so agreeable a command as to stay from Court, where she never came for diversion, but to bestow a civility on the King and Queen". Despite the fact she did not like the Scotch, her life in Scotland seemed to suit her better than that of London.

### PROPHESIES OF SIMPLICITY.

She hated conventions and disclaimed fashions. She liked to dress simply, and her biographer thinks it was "a whim of contraryness". But generally a whim does not last and Kitty liked plain dress throughout her life. She never followed fashions as she "held that the rapid changes in women's fashions, were only strategems to catch the attention of men". Of her love of plain clothes, we are told, "neither offence nor ridicule" could make her change "her notions". For instance, at the time there was a rule that, "no Lady shall be allowed to dance in a long white Apron", to which Kitty paid no heed. And, though once at Bath, Beau Nash, "arbiter of fashion and ceremonies at Bath, reigning in sovereignty over the Assembly room", once, unceremoniously tore off hers worth £200, saying that only Abigails appeared in white aprons, she was not disturbed and wore the same "offending garment" at Court. And "there when the lord-in-waiting stopped her, she tore it off herself, threw it in his face, and stalked on into the room, which was full of brilliantly dressed people, in her plain brown gown and petticoat."

Her contempt of conventions did not prevent her from appreciating real good manners, as will be seen from her campaign in favour of the use of forks, which her biographer seems to find an "obsession". Considering the quality of European table manners before the advent of forks, surely, it was an "obsession" showing great refinement! For, pre-fork manners were not such as could do any credit to those who practised them. Those who have read descriptions of these manners, must acknowledge that Kitty's campaign for the use of forks was an admirable worthy one specially as England—and Scotland even more so, Violet Biddulph tells us—seemed to take long to adopt them, though on the Continent they were no longer uncommon. Apropos of this campaign it is amusing how Swift tries to comply with Kitty's desire. He eats with forks though he finds them difficult to use when they have "but two prongs and when the Sauce is not very consistent" and "morally impossible with a bi-dental fork to convey a morsel of beef with the encumbrance of mustard and turnips into your mouth at once." Though poets were not rich, he spends "thirty pounds to provide tridents"—which sum, however, after all his accounts of his sacrifices, he asks her to return.

### PIONEER IN FEMINISM

One of the most interesting episodes of Kitty Queensberry's life is—what might be termed, her feminist activity. In 1739, Walpole to avoid war, tried to settle a dispute with Spain by means of a Convention. "Public feeling was intense and so great was the press of members of the House of Commons to hear the debate in the other House, that the Lords decreed that in future there would be no crowd of "unnecessary auditors in the gallery, the space to be reserved for members of the House of Commons". This meant the exclusion of women hitherto admitted and that could not be suffered without protest". Though, not much interested in the discussions going on, led by Kitty, a band of ladies went to Westminster, resolved to maintain their rights. There, on being told by Sir William Saunderson that the Chancellor had issued an order against their admittance, "the Duchess of Queensberry as head of the squadron pished at the ill-breeding of a mere lawyer, and desired him (Saunderson) to let them upstairs privately. After some modest refusals, he swore by G—he would not let them in. Her Grace with a noble warmth, answered by G—they would come in. In spite of the Chancellor and the whole House", Flinging provocations, receiving insults from doorkeepers and "see-sawing about" as was forced by the "motion of the multitude" they remained firm in their places from half-past-ten till five in the afternoon.

"Every now and then they delivered volleys of thumps on the door, and kicks and raps, so that the voices of the speakers in the House were almost drowned. Then the committee of ladies withdrew to the coffee-house of the Court of Requests, where they agreed to address Sir Charles Dalton (Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod) asking for admittance The answer to this demand was that while 'one lady' remained in the passage to the gallery, the door should not be opened for members of the House of Commons. As for half an hour a profound silence followed this ultimatum, it was concluded that the ladies had though better of their campaign, and the Chancellor ordered the door to be opened. The members of the Commons rushed in, and close behind them the ladies". And one member of the "squadron" tells us: "some of them (the men) had the gallantry to 'give us their places', and with violent squeezing, and such a resolution as hardly was ever met with, we riggled into seats."

"They stayed there till after 11 p.m. when the House rose; applauding, laughing and showing their approval or the reverse; of the debate by smiles and winks, so that poor Lord Hervey, naturally enough made a wretched speech."

### HEART OF GOLD.

The authoress has certainly produced a very realistic picture of this noteworthy happening which, though two centuries have since passed can still be relished. Is it not, however, rather hard to visualise grand, 18th century ladies of Kitty's standing, as its heroines? But such doings were quite in keeping with Kitty's temperament. One of her outstanding traits is that she was never embarrassed, and never afraid of doing what pleased her or what she thought right, however much others might resent it. There are numerous instances, where she has given full scope to these traits of her strong character. For example, though it was not then the fashion for sexagenarians to dance, she danced when over sixty and wore pink dresses at seventy, despite much criticism, just because she liked dancing and pink and thought age was powerless to deprive herself of such pleasures. She had queer ways, a mixture of eccentricity and good sense, of imposing on others what she thought was right. Once, for instance, a famous actress of her day, called Mrs. Bellamy having asked for her support in a stage performance (Kitty was all her life a great patroness of the stage) was told to be at Queensberry House next day. Well pleased with her success, Mrs. Bellamy dressed herself up with

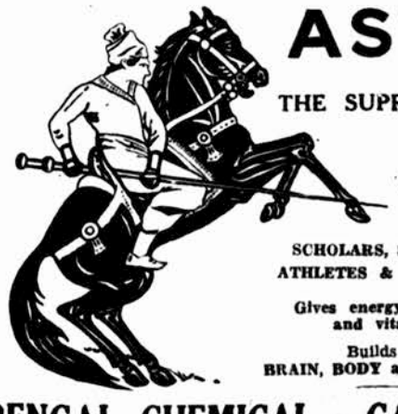
*(Continued on page 30).*


**FOOTWEAR**

For comfort, long wear and distinctive style, there are no better shoes than Flex Shoes! Guaranteed solid leather. Oxford shoe (illustrated). Rs. 6-8 per pair, all sizes.

J. J. SURATWALLA & SONS

MANGALDAS ROAD,
Lane opp. G. T. Hospital Bombay, 2.



**ASVAN**

THE SUPREME TONIC

For

SCHOLARS, STUDENTS, ATHLETES & THE WEAK

Gives energy, strength and vitality.

Builds up BRAIN, BODY and MUSCLES.

**BENGAL CHEMICAL : CALCUTTA**

*Agents:*—Orient Drug Agency, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

# About Studios And Stars

## HINDUSTHANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

### Formulates Technical Problems

### AND URGES PRACTICAL WORK

1. This Conference puts on record its profound sorrow at the passing away of His Imperial Majesty the late King George V, Emperor of India, and its deep sympathy with the bereaved Royal family; and authorises the Chairman of the Standing Committee to forward a copy of the resolution to the Royal family.

2. This Conference puts on record its sympathy with Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande in his illness; and regrets his inability to attend the Conference; and wishes him speedy recovery; and authorises the Chairman of the Standing Committee to forward to him a copy of the resolution.

3. This Conference adopts the draft of the Rules and Regulations of the Bharathiya Sangita Samiti placed before the Subjects Committee, as finally settled by the Select Committee of the Subjects Committee authorised and appointed to settle the draft, and which draft has been initialled by the Members of the Select Committee.

4. This Conference appoints a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen to take the necessary steps:

(i) to arrive at a unifom notation system for Indian music, if possible, and to place such uniform system of notation arrived at, if any, for acceptance before the Standing Committee of the Samitee for its adoption

And,

(ii) to devise means for promoting a detailed study of the history and theory of Indian music and for publishing the results of original research, whether by members or outsiders, in a suitable form.

The Committee referred to above shall consist of the following persons and shall have power to co-opt.

1. Prof. Shankerrao Vyas.
2. Prof. G. B. Achrekar.
3. Kumar Shri Prabhat Devji.
4. Prof. K. N. Matange.
5. Prof. Bapurao Ketkar.
6. Dr. V. G. Paranjape.
7. Principal Sri Krishna N. Ratanjankar.
8. Mr. B. S. Sukthankar.
9. Prof. R. D. Karve.
10. Prof. Vinayakrao Patwardhan.

5 This Conference is of opinion that steps should be taken for securing adequate grants-in-aid to the music teaching institutions in the Bombay Presidency from the Government of Bombay, and authorises the Standing Committee to request the Government of Bombay to restore the grants-in-aid which were being formerly given and which have now been discontinued.

6. This Conference is emphatically of opinion that the Bombay University should include Music in the curriculum of the University and authorises the President of the Standing Committee to submit a representation and to send a deputation to the Chancellor of the University in the matter.

7. This Conference is of opinion that, the institutions giving primary and secondary education in the Bombay Presidency should make music a compulsory subject in their course of studies and authorises the Standing Committee to address a representation in the matter to the various authorities concerned.

8. The Conference recommends that the various learned and cultural institutions as well as musical institutions should begin collecting systematically both the theory of Hindustani music as well as the existing songs old and new in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

9 The Conference also recommends that music must now be introduced as a compulsory subject in schools both Municipal, and Government and that wherever possible the songs and poems in the text book should be accompanied by simple notations to guide the students.

10. The Conference recommends that instrumentalists should now initiate some definite basis for reforms if any and experiments of any instrumental music.

11. The Conference also recommends that the attention of those interested in music should be drawn towards providing the musical needs peculiar to the screen and dance.

12. The Conference draws the attention of the authorities of the Indian State Broadcasting to the needs for appropriate music programme and time necessary for lovers of Indian music and it would recommend the authorities to help new tendencies and talents in Indian music.

13. The Conference particularly recommends the introduction of chorus singing for all educational institutions, social institutions and decidedly musical associations.

14 The Conference recommends that all musical institutions, learned institutions and cultural institutions must make determined efforts to find ways and means to facilitate the advancement of Indian music by arranging socials and recitals where musicians of all communities and all nations should meet and mutually benefit.

15. This Conference is of opinion that old musical compositions should be sung in their complete distinct and original form and recommends that musicians should pay special attention to emphasising the sentiments expressed in the song by giving proper importance to its emotional import in order to make the musical art more effective and touching.

**The girl artistes who helped the Hindustani Music Conference presided over by H. H. the Maharana of Dharampur.**

**"A Night at the Opera."**

## MUSLIM CONTRIBUTION TO MUSIC

Mr. Sukthankar, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and of the Working Committee of the Samiti, of Hindusthani Music Conference in his address said:—

That the object of the Society was to better the cause of Music, and Musicians, , that the Society had nothing whatsoever to do with any School of Music, or any community, or any individual. The constitution of the Society was ready drafted, and the same was ready to be registered. He made a strong plea for mass education in Music having regard to the most beneficient effects of Music on the human body and mind, and pointed out that Music was the birthright of human being.

He mentioned that the Society would cater to the advancement of the status and better the financial prospects of Musicians, by making every effort to get Music introduced in the University, and in Schools and Colleges, thereby increasing the demand for teachers in Music, and providing them with a dignified and fairly lucrative profession.

He emphasised that the Society was there to unite Hindus and Mohamedans on the common platform of Music, at least, if on no other platform.

As regards efforts already made for introducing Music into the University, he referred to the complaint that there were not the necessary text-books, which was advanced by people who were approached for working in the matter; and said that the want, if any, would be met immediately the University decided to include Music in the curriculum, for there were not wanting writers who would write suitable text-books.

In passing, he remarked that the Mohomedans had, in his opinion, considerably beautified and sweetened the Hindu Music, which was still heard being sung in Southern India; and that Hindustani Music as now sung "is a beautiful and artistic blending of pure Hindu Music with Mohomedan art".

After referring in suitable terms to the great debt of gratitude which His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur had placed the Conference by consenting to preside at the Session ,and to the Raja Saheb of Aundh, who inspite of being pressed for time, had made it convenient to attend the session for some time, while the Raja Saheb was passing through Bombay, he announced the donation of a sum of hundred rupees by the Raja Saheb to the funds of the Samiti.

# Around Theatre & Film Land

## Kathakali, The Traditional Malbar Dance

### Poet Vallathol's Historic Contribution

Of the several cultural institutions in India which aim at the representation of the epics of Ramayana and Mahabharatha, on the stage, the Kathakali of Kerala stands in the front rank. Kathakali aims at representation of the epics in an epic atmosphere. In their search for the ideal the inventors of Kathakali have been able to develope Nrittya (dance and Abhineya—expression of feelings) to such a height that Uday Shankar and other great artists consider it to be the highest form of dance in the world.

Kathakali has a fourfold ring—music, dance, facial expressions and mudias (signs). The Mudras are hand signs mainly based on "Bharatanatyasashtra" used for conversation. The Kathakali actors have developed it to such an extent that anything that can be expressed through words can be expressed by Mudras Rama and Krishna talking in the language of the ordinary man would look ridiculous on the stage. So the inventors of Kathakali used mudras for conversation. For producing the heroic (super-human effect they invented a special make-up which is in itself an art. The whole effect is such that one would feel as if the real Mahabharata is before one's eyes (in the words of a Polish professor).

This great art was in a decadent condition till about a dozen years ago. With the spread of Western Education, people lost the taste for it and it was feared that it would die of inanition. From this state it was left to Poet Vallathol to revive it.

THE KERALA KALA MANDALAM.

Poet Vallathol is a great scholar trained in the traditional schools of Kerala. In his teens he gained such a proficiency in Sanskrit that he was able to compose verses and translate great books. He earned immortal name by translating the great epic of Valmiki into Malayalam, in the same metre as the original. The hereafter his reputation began to grow with the publication of lyrics and pastoralism an inimitable style of his own until he earned the name of the greatest living poet of Kerala. He resolved to lay down his pen for some time until the Kathakali was revived.

When Vallathol took up the cause of Kathakali the eyes of the Malayalees opened to the true artistic value of Kathakali, but few were willing to give any substantial help. However, with the help of Mr. M. Mukunda Rajah, a scion of an ancient family who ruled over parts of Malabar a thousand years ago, he ventured out and invited all living Kathakali actors to stage a come-back. About a hundred actors from all parts of Kerala responded to his call and gathered at Trichur in April 1923. A programme of a week's play was opened which though not a financial success gave an impetus to the votaries of the art. Thereafter every year such gatherings were held in different parts of Kerala. Towards the end of 1927 it was felt necessary to bring into being an association with the avowed object of starting an academy of fine arts for the revival of Kathakali and other dying arts of the country and with the help and sympathy of about two dozen prominent men hailing from all parts of Kerala. The Kerala Kala Mandalam was registered as an association at Calicut in December 1927, with Mr. Manavedhan Tirumulpad, the present Raja of Nilambur, as patron, poet Vallathol as founder-president and Mr. Mukunda Rajah as Secretary. These gentlemen are continuing in the same capacities now.

Though it was resolved to start an academy of fine arts they had no ways and means to bring their ideal into action. They determined, however, to do their best and soon a way opened.

In December 1927 an invitation was received by the association from Dr. T. H. Cousins, through Mr. Manjeri Rama Iyer of Calicut to take out a Kathakali troupe to Adyar for a performance during the Theosophical Convention held there at the time.

Poet Vallathol with a troupe went to Madras in response and gave a two hours' show which was greatly admired by the Savants Scholars, artists and cultured men who had gathered there from forty different countries of the world. This was a great encouragement for Vallathol who was able to induce some of the Malayalees in Madras to organise for a show there. Among those who attended this show was Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer (then Law Member to the Government of Madras) who realised the artistic value of Kathakali and wanted to encourage the institution. He gave permission as law member to the promoters of the Kala Mandalam to raise funds by opening a raffle. As a result of the raffle the association was able to possess a capital of Rs. 70,000. This enabled the promoters to start a school of fine arts in November 1930. The school is being run with the interest on the investments of the proceeds from the raffle.

The school was established in the year 1930 on the birthday of the president-founder at Kakkad near Kunnamkulam in Cochin State. The opening ceremony was performed by Divya Sree Kakkad Karanavappad Rajah who is a great musician, poet and Sanskrit scholar and a well-known patron of arts and literature. Mr. Kunju Kurut, the greatest among the living Kathakali actors was appointed headmaster.

The School began work with a half dozen pupils for Kathakali acting and two pupils for music with two teachers and a massage expert. Slowly the school began to grow and want of space at Kakkad forced the institution to be shifted to a more convenient house at Mulakunnatkavu near Trichur. Ever since it has been working at the same place.

THE SCHOOL OF DANCING.

The school is conducted under the Gurukul System, the pupils and teachers living together. The pupils are given free boarding and lodging if they are found to be poor. Every year an examination will be held in April to select scholars.

"The Great Impersonation," at the Regal this week.

The work of the school begins early in the morning, about five o'clock when the pupils are given eye-exercises for one hour. These exercises give extraordinary mobility and quickness to the eyes and the students achieve every degree of intensity of expression. They are taught how to create space and distances by the glance and how to portray every kind of emotion and action. There are Kathakali actors who pride themselves to be able to play certain scenes or to relate a story by the glance only.

Besides the eyes, they practice every muscle of the face in order to master them independently.

This practice enables them to produce sometimes different expressions on either side of the face.

After breakfast they have body-exercises. These exercises are mostly done in the typical Kathakali posture with feet wide apart, knees bent, and body slightly tilted forward and elbows out stretched horizontally from their shoulders. The movements are first simple and slow but gradually they grow quicker and more complicated until the body is perfectly nimble.

After ten o'clock they begin story acting with hands and facial expressions but without dance-movements. The pupils squat on the floor and work individually under the control of the teacher while others are watching. The musician sings the story beating the rythmn with his stick.

After lunch the students are given Sanskrit readings and music lessons. The rest of the day is taken by the story-acting proper with dance and gestures combined. It is a rule that every student must study every part of a play in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the whole material.

MASSAGE.

During the rainy season (May, June, July) the work of the school begins at 3 o'clock in the morning, when a course of massage is given to the pupils. The teachers with their feet carefully belabour the pupils' body already rubbed with a particular oil to make every joint and muscle soft and flexible. Some forceful gymnastic exercises are also practised during the season.

The boys take part in the shows in minor roles during the period of their education but it requires twelve full years to be classified as an actor.

Besides the Actors Class lessons have recently been started in Kathakali music and drumming. To complete one's course a music student would take six years and a drummer about three. The boys who study music and drumming also have to learn the Mudras (hand gestures) used in Kathakali.

A class for girls has also been opened from last year where "Mohini Attam" is taught by an expert woman teacher.

The school has been visited by great dancers from different parts of the world and among its scholars can be found Europeans and Americans besides Indians from outside Malabar.

With the growth of the school the Kala Mandalam began to send troupes outside Malabar. In 1932 an invitation was received from the Maharajah of Mysore to give some performances at His Highness's palace. The Maharajah was much pleased with the performance and gave valuable presents to the members of the troupe. In January 1934 a troupe was taken to Burma on invitation. This year a troupe was invited by the Oriental Conference which held its session at Mysore. After the visit to Mysore some shows were given at Bangalore. At Bangalore it was resolved to undertake an All-India tour in order to popularise this ancient out of dance drama and to collect fund for the construction of building to house the school.

## THE GREAT IMPERSONATION

### At The Regal

"The Great Impersonation" the greatest of all the romantic mysteries ever written by E. Phillips Oppenheim, opens today at the Regal Theatre. Edmund Lowe, the star, plays a dual role in this exciting story of international intrigue and love, and opposite him are beautiful Valerie Hobson and seductive Wera Engels, the lovely women in his life who finally pierce through secret of "The Great Impersonation" and bring it to a grand conclusion. The story opens dramatically in prewar German East Africa in 1914. The note of gradually mounting terror for which Universal is supreme, pervades many of the scenes intermingled with shots of beauty and grandeur, beautiful women, lavishly gowned. The balance of the cast includes Henry Mollison, Spring Byington, Lumsden Hare, Henry Kolker, Brandon Hurst, Claude King, Leonard Mudie, Murray Kinnell, Ester Dale, Dwight Frye, Douglas Wood, Ivan Simpson, Virginia Hammond and Edward Cooper. Alan Crosland directed this Edmud Grainger production.

# Books & Their Writers

**Prof. Ram Kumar Verma, M.A., of the Hindi Department of the University of Allahabad, who has been awarded the Deo Prize of Rs. 2,000 for his Hindi book "Chitra-Rekha," which has been considered as the best book of poetry in the Karaiboli of this year. The prize is awarded every year by His Highness Raj Singh Deo of Orchha State.**

## STORY OF MODERN YOUTH

### Fast Moving Novel By Katrin Holland

THE SILVER CLOUD

(By Katrin Holland, Ivor Nicholson and Watson 7s. 6d.)

Women novelists, once tolerated as a novelty, are now coming into their own in the realm of fiction. More and more successful novels are found to have been written by women and the skill with which some of them can analyse the feelings of their sex and the understanding which they show of the female character can be equalled by few male novelists. Here is a novel by Miss Katrin Holland which could easily have been a mediocre tale of the racing track had not the author raised it above the level of inferior novels by her portrayal of the character, the aspirations, sentiments and passions of Trixie and Iris, the two women round whom the story revolves.

It is the tale of modern youth faced with the dilemma of success at a price or love with safety; of a young man intoxicated with a racing triumph and possessed by the speed mania so typical of this age, and a young woman who loves him but would not let him risk his life in racing for, as she once rather brutally explains, she is "not particularly anxious to be a young widow." Along with this there is another story interwoven with it, the story of Daniel, the inventor, who lost his wife, by his excessive infatuation—for his work—and Iris his wife torn between the conflicting passions of love and hate for the same man.

The motor racing scenes are described with great skill, giving the description of all the suspense and thrill of a motion picture, and the ending where Peter Morley races after Trixie's train in his "Silver Cloud" to reconcile her brings an exciting story to an exciting close.

K. A. A.

## A Great Novel By Halide Edib Hanum

### "The Clown And His Daughter" Is An Engrossingly Interesting And Human Story

THE CLOWN AND HIS DAUGHTER by Halide Edib, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., London.

Very few who heard or read Halide Edib's lectures when she visited India last year could have known that this great Turkish patriot is a novelist too, and a novelist of no mean order. In fact it was as a novelist and writer of short stories that Halide Edib's name first came to be known in the world of literature. Her early novels written at a time when her country was passing through a critical period, the period of revolution, were based on patriotic and revolutionary themes and some of them like "The shirt of Flame" did much to strengthen the movement for freedom and reform. Many of her novels and stories even at that time were translated into English and other continental languages.

HUMAN AND LIVING CHARACTERS.

"The Clown and His Daughter" has been written by her direct in English and the wonderful command of the English language that she displays in it would do credit even to an English author. "The Clown And His Daughter", however does not depend upon its language alone for its merit. The Story is so human in its pathos and its sympathetic analysis and study of various characters and is told with such restraint and economy of words as well as situations that we have in less than four hundred words presented to us a wonderful panorama of Turkish life on the eve of the great revolution. Woven round the life of a clown-and what a lovable Clown-and his gifted daughter, the story contains many and varied characters, each of them real and life-like and none artificial or wooden. As one goes through the pages one is not only introduced to but initiated into the life of Sinekli-Bakkal, one of the humbler quarters of old Istanboul. One laughs with the merry clown, enjoys his shadow-plays, can almost feel frightened of his nagging wife and cannot but admire the never-failing cheerfulness and courage of which the clown is capable. One, of course, sympathises with his daughter, brought up under the strict surveillance of a fanatic grand-father and a short-tempered mother. The little Quran chanter reciting the verses from the holy book in mosques and the houses of the rich so that her greedy grandfather may hoard her earnings, denied all childish occupations, instantly arouses our pity but commands admiration when she pluckily goes to her wronged father to look after him. Vehbi Effendi, the dervish with his wide sympathies, his tolerance and his capacity to view everything from a philosohic height, sharing at the same time the joys and sorrows of the ordinary human being, is a character which one cannot but admire and respect. And then the sleek and sentimental Italian, Paregrini, peerless master of music but a slave to his passion when he lost his heart to a girl separated from him by barriers of years and religion, is a strange but a very much human character. His love for Rabia, the little Quran chanter, daughter of the clown, may be unconventional but is neither impossible nor inexplicable. Every character in the book is in fact both real and human, from Selim Pasha, the Minister of State who exiles his son and then resigns his job, to Pembeh, the gypsy woman in love with the clown, every one of them is a model from life. And the greatest merit of the novel lies in the successful portrayal of these characters and their feelings.

Though not with wholly a political theme, the author gives us as a background to her story the suppressed turmoil and the widespread discontent that preceded the revolution and the whole forms not only a story of certain persons but the inside history of a period of political change, written from the human angle. It is undoubtedly one of the very best novels of this century.

K. A. A.

## A History Of Non-Violence

### Prof. Kosambi's Survey Of Trends Of Hindu Civilisation

HINDI SANSKRITI ANI AHIMSA. ('HINDU CULTURE AND NON-VIOLENCE'). By Dharmananda Kosambi, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay 14. To be had of Yeshanand and Co., P.B. No. 1200. Bombay. Price Re. 1-8.

This work in Marathi by Prof. Kosambi, the well-known Pali scholar, strikes quite a new path in historical research. It essays, within the compass of some three hundred and odd pages, to survey the trends of Hindu civilisation and culture from their remotest past to the present day, with particular reference to the vicissitudes which the conception and practice of Ahimsa or Non-Violence have passed through all along the course of Hindu history. Going through the pages of the work one experiences the same exhilarating feeling that a reader, for the first time, of Lecky's nonumental work on European Civilisation does, on account of the freshness of outlook and fearlessness of expression which characterises them both. Prof. Kosambi refuses to accept without questioning quite a number of the cherished opinions and conclusions of writers on Indian history and puts forward views of his own on certain aspects of Hindu history which are of quite a revolutionary character.

A few of these may be cited here. Like Dr. Pran Nath of the Benares University Prof. Kosambi holds that whatever might have been the original home of the Indo-Aryans, Vedic civilisation had its roots in Babylonia and the Rig-vedic hymns were composed partly in Babylonia and partly in the Punjab. He also opines that the Vedic god Indra was really a tribal chief in Elam, while Vratra, the storm-dragon of the mythologists, was the ruler of Dasas or Dasyus, the original inhabitants of the Punjab and that the former's invasion and conquest of the Punjab and killing of the Dasa chief are what are celebrated with such gusto in the Rig-veda. According to Prof. Kosambi, even the oldest Upanishads and Brahmanas were composed after the advent of Buddha, while the Gita, he srongly believes, was composed in the fifth century A.D. in the reign of and for the special edification of the Gupta King Baladitya, the main object of the composition of the work being, according to Prof. Kosambi, to induce this king to fight his own

*(Continued on page 20)*

## "GUIDE TO THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE"

Mr. Manek Fardunji Mulla's visits to Persia and activities both as a missionary and scholar are well-known in that ancient land as well as in India. His last publication, "a Guide to the Persian Language," published in 1929 and reviewed favourably then in these columns as well as other papers in India, showed the mastery acquired by him in the Persian language and the usefulness of such unique work. Further experience gained by the author during the interval, in his visit to England lately, has emboldened him to make it still more useful, so as to reach a wider clientele. He has brought out a second edition, ("a Guide to the Persian Language", published by Mr. Manek F. Mulla, at 49 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Fort Printing Press, Bombay, priced at Rs. 3) which is a considerable improvement on, and addition to, the first edition, which could but briefly be mentioned here. The collection of colloquial Persian sentences and words has been increased to nearly double the original number. The Persian words are arranged in the alphabetical order and colloquial sentences are grouped together under different heads and subjects which effectually makes the work equally serviceable as a concise English-Persian dictionary. The most noteworthy feature, however, is the nclusion of transliteration of Persian words into English as well as Gujerati, making it easily accessible to a vast number of English-speaking people. This is a distinct advantage.

Mr. Mulla, on making enquiries at several publishers' firms, in India and England, learnt that there was not a single book in which transliteration of Persian words and phrases was given in English also, though books with transliterations in other languages, both Oriental and Occidental, such as German, Chinese Arabic, Italian, French and even Hindi, were available. This book therefore supplies a longfelt want, and ought to prove a boon when Persia, being very much in the limelight now, is attracting a large number of tourists there.

Saleh-ud-din Saljovqi, the Royal Afghan Consul General, writing from Simla, pays tribute to Mr. Mulla whose "so much knowledge and industry of that language (Persian) is atonce striking and pleasing to me," and welcomes his efforts "to advance the cause of the sweet Persian Language which cements the bond of union between so many Eastern races."

Brig-General Sir Percy Sykes, the great traveller and historian and author of a number of books on Persia, speaks about the book thus: "It strikes me both useful and complete." Beginners of Persian as well as those who want to know modern colloqu'al Persian, will be much benefited by the work. The author who is a younger brother of late Sir Dinsha F. Mulla, P. C. deserves to be sincerely complimented on his enterprise.

# ART NOTES AND EVENTS

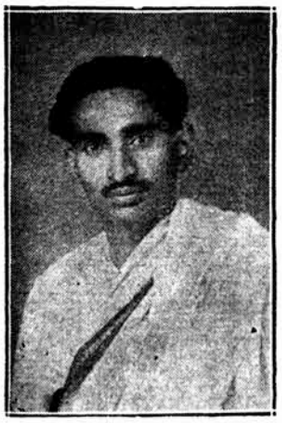
By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

***Indian Music—Its Changing Demands—Nearer Approach To Realities—Dharampur Maharaja Surveys Field—Artistes And Scholars Find A Platform—Women And Children Assert Their Claims—Institutions, Official And Non-Official—Urged For Practical Action—Rebel Youth Is Articulate And Determined.***

The first sessions of the Hindusthani Music Conference, organised by what will be now known as Bharatiya Sangeet Samitee, was a serious pioneering effort. The preliminary arrangements for the Conference, the proceedings and programme of the Conference, the papers, discussions and the "concerts"—all indicated, unmistakably, the spirit which reflected the changing cultural demands of the times. The Conference was the first of its kind to be organised in this city. Consequently, the hopes of the promoters of the Conference were not unmixed with fears. There were, moreover, the apathetic environment and the discouraging artificialities of intellectual and cultural life which leave futile sentiment and abstract arguments complete scope—the degenerate sophistry that caricatures, if it has reached consciousness, the living realities of national life.'

**Nearer Realities.**

These artificialities, interminable exhibition of national sentiment and romancing marked the Conference conspicuously by their absence. The Conference began clearly with the specific approach towards realities, not purely individual or subjective lyrical disquisions. The questions touched and the problems defined, for example, in the opening presidential address of H. H. the Maharanna of Dharampur are more than sufficient to disturb the sentimental platitudes and the placid atmosphere which characterise, almost invariably, our national attempts, few and scattered as they have been, in cultural reconstruction. This intellectual environment is doubly lamentable in view of its devitalising influence on reconstructive thinkers and workers.



**G. Malyah, South Indian Artist, who is on a visit to Bombay.**

**Needs Of The Intellectuals**

The needs as well as the objectives of aspiring intellectuals "eager to serve the cultural present and future of the country," are outlined pointedly in His Highness' speech. He has, rightly, observed:—

"For aspiring intellectuals I believe, Pandit Vishnu Bhatkhande has set a very lofty example. His untiring and impartial examination and analysis of the origin and composition as well as structure of Indian melodies have indisputably helped to give shape and significance to the discussions on Hindusthani music. And I may mention another similarly helpful student of music from the Carnatic. I may mention the name of Rev. A. Popley ..... I am mentioning particularly the work of Pandit Bhatkhande because of his stern determination, not to overlook the defects of the existing conditions in Indian music. He has shown with the courage befitting a scholar, the defects and incompleteness of work, not excluding his own, accomplished at the present moment. And, it is this spirit of scholarly humility and an honest and an open mind that I would recommend to the young intellectuals who are to-day eager to serve the cultural present and future of the country."

**Consolidate Gains**

Much remains to be done. The good work of the intellectual investigators of the previous generations, the results they have achieved, yet remain to be consolidated. The economy of national attention and resources requires that these gains should be, as His Highness pointed out, consolidated by the efforts of cultural institutions.

**Examine The Past**

The task can be accomplished by critical examination of the past, not by the indiscriminate appreciation. In examining our musical wealth we shall have observes His Highness soon to decide whether everything, every custom, convention, tradition, personal idiosyncracies that we inherit from the past is sacrosanct and of perpetual value. We cannot talk of or serve the present in terms merely of the past. We must remember that we are living in times vastly different from the past and unless we make determined efforts not only to facilitate the study of music but disown practically everything that seems to hamper its progress in the present our reconstructive efforts will not be as fruitful as we have a right to expect them to be."

**Mr. G. Mallyah's sketch of "Kuchela" the Kathakali dance that is rapidly recognised as the most popular item in Kathakali repertory.**

**Practical Suggestions**

His Highness' reference to the traditional and current methods of tuition in music, to the contribution of Amir Khusrau and the savants of the age towards the composition of songs and the formulas of "Laya" and "Tala" mentioned by Sir Sultan Ahmed; to instrumental research, to the possibilities of the Indian "orchestra", to the evolution of the music requisite for the modern stage and the radio, to chorus singing, to combined concerts, to music in schools and finally, to the amateurs who are thinking of the theatre of the future is at once pertinent and painted.

**Vital Value Of Music**

But it is in the approach to Hindusthani music "as a common, national, cultural legacy" of the Hindus and Muslims which they can "look back with pride and look forward with hope" that His Highness has touched one of the most significant of vital values in the national heritage of music.

**Practical And Far-Sighted.**

The same outlook, not less practical than far-sighted, appears to have prompted the speech of the President of the first sessions of the Hindusthani Music Conference. There would be, he says, "very little creative growth of music in India if the appreciation of music remains as at present and tends to be sentimental, pedantic, petty and indiscriminate. It must be informed critical, unbiased and must proceed further than the mere identification of a "Raga" or the number and accuracy of its notes. The appreciation of the rich almost unlimited possibilities of the human voice must not be, as at present it seems to be, overlooked by mechanical "Taiari" or soulless virtuosity. A little more critical attention to the significance of the song, to the beauty of the human voice and to the expressive purpose of music would enhance immeasurably the work of both the artist and the appreciation and taste of the audience."

**Decisive Lead**

The decisive lead thus taken by the President naturally gave tone and character to the Conference. The subsequent proceedings, particularly the resolutions passed by the Conference, the appointment of a committee to work out the possibilities of a uniform system of notations for Indian music, the proposed deputations to Government, Municipality and the University for further grants, recognition, and encouragement of musical studies reflect the spirit of earnest work initiated by the Conference.

**Practical Advancement**

It must be left for the next week. It is not right, easy or fair to record the various impressions and estimate the valuable work accomplished by the Conference. It is sufficient if it is pointed out that it was at this Conference, the first of its kind held in Bombay, that artistes and scholars found, as they should have found long ago, a common platform. Women and child artistes, rightly asserted their claims.

**Kumar Gandharva one of the child artistes who gave more than promise of his unusual musical talents at the recent sessions of the Hindusthani Music Conference. His songs were literally listened to with rapt attention by the assembly of musicians.**

**Rebel Youth**

Rebel youth, naturally made itself articulate and urged determined action for re organisation, reforms and reconstruction in music. And, institutions, official and non-official, were urged towards practical action, towards the solution of specific problems, of particular questions which affect the advancement of Indian music. The Hindusthani Music Conference was as its name implied, limited to the questions of Hindusthani music. But the practical manner in which it surveyed and visualised them is of importance and value to Indian music, alike Carnatic and Hindusthani.

# "THE BATTLE OF BEL"

## "Dr. Pran Nath's Interpretation Of Rigvedic Story By Distorting Words Is Wholly Unnatural And Absurd"

(By Syt. SATYAVRATA, Professor of Comparative Religions, Governor and Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar).

Dr. Prannath has attempted the translation of one Sukta of the Rigveda (I, 133, 1—7) to prove his theory that the book is a Sumerian document. He says that in this Sukta there is a detailed mention of the battle between Balulu A-anni-padda, the Semetic king and Awan, the Aryan king. The battle was waged at Bel. And, Dr. Prannath manufactures a story out of the Rigveda (1, 133, 1—7) and says that this a contribution of the Rigveda to the history of Sumer and Akkad. It has to be noted that the story that has been read by Dr. Prannath in the hymns in question is not mentioned in the documents available regarding Sumer and Akkad and so, if Dr. Prannath's interpretation of the hymn is wrong, then the whole story turns into a magnificent myth. I am, therefore, giving my translation of the Sukta and leave it to the scholars to decide whether Dr. Prannath has not done injustice to the Vedic texts.

I may also point out before commencing the translation that the basis of Dr. Prannath's conjecture is a passage in Mr. Gadd's book, in which we read that A-anni-padda belonged to the first dynasty of Ur. After him came Meskem Nannar, A-anni-padda's son, who ruled for 36 years. After him Elulu and Balulu, who are not stated to have belonged to the same family, ruled for 25 and 36 years. Then comes the customary formula: "Ur was smitten with arms and its kingdom passes to Awan." This is the only data on which Dr. Prannath builds the theory of the battle of Bel, which finds no mention in the Sumerian document. Even if we take for granted that the translation done by Dr. Prannath is correct—which, as I shall presently show, is most fantastical, —the incongruities between the Sumerian as well as the Rigvedic histories are so glaring that one cannot believe anything in common in them. Here is a comparison:—

| SUMERIAN. | RIGVEDA. |
|---|---|
| 1. It mentions Balulu as the 4th ruler after A-anni-padda. | It makes no distinction between Balulu and Inapada and treats them as one and the same. |
| 2. The name is Balulu. | The name is vatur, which Dr. Prannath says, is the same as Balulu. |
| 3. It does not mention any battle of Bel. | It mentions the battle of Bel, which is conjectured from the word Vailsthaan, but which in Sanskrit means a pit. |

So from the above analysis we can understand that the only possible similarity is in two names: Balulu— Vatur; A-anni-padda—Inapada. One may rightly question the similarity between Balulu and Vatur. About Inapada, Dr. Prannath should explain why the Sumerian document speaks of the two kings with a reign of 61 years intervening—between A-anni-padda and Balulu, while the Rigvedic document regards both the names as one and the same. Really speaking, the words are not 'Vatur inaapaada' but "Vaturinaa padaa" and both the words are in the instrumental case according to Sanskrit grammar, and mean 'with a broad, wide foot,' as will be explained in the following translation.

I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ubhe | Both ..... |
| Riten druho | truth's enemies |
| anindraah | becomes free from the enemies of Indra. |
| Hataa | have been killed .. |
| Pari-trilhaa | pierced and mangled |
| Punaami | I purify |
| dahaami-sam (Sam-dahaami) | I completely burn |
| Abhivlagya | Surrounded on all sides |
| amitras | the enemies .. |
| asheran | they lay |
| Rodasi | earth and heaven |
| Mahir | earth |
| Yatra | where |
| Vailsthaanam | in the pits |

Here Indra is said to have burnt and routed his enemies who have been surrounded on all sides and, thus slaughtered, have been thrown into pits.

### "Abhivlagya" And "Babylon"

Dr. Prannath picks up two words out of the hymn, 'Abhivlagya' and 'Vail,' and translates them 'Babylon' and 'Bel' respectively. He says that the hymn speaks of the Babylonians having been killed at the battle of Bel. May I ask what the similarity is between Abhivlagya and Babylon. Dr. Prannath thinks it to be a word of Semitic origin. Why? Abhi is a Sanskrit prefix to verbs and nouns meaning 'on all sides.' Why should it be Semetic? 'Vli' is a Sanskrit root which means 'to go,' 'to move.' Dr. Prannath should consult Apte's dictionary. 'Abhi' with 'Vli' means to go round or to make manoeuvres. Abhivlagya, according to Sanskrit grammar, plainly means 'having made military manoeuvres.' The way in which Dr. Prannath seeks similarities is curious. To read Babylon in Abhivlagya he splits the word into A-bhivla-gya, and picks up bhivla, changes it into Bhibla, removes the h, again changes it into Bibla and identifies it with Babylon. Why not say Babylon is Baby-lon, that is, baby-lion, that is, a baby who possessed as much strength in his childhood as a lion? And you must have read the story of Bharat, who caught hold of the manes of lions when he was a child. He is regarded as the founder of the Indian (Bharat) Empire, and he must have founded Babylon, as the name of the city indicates. Following the line of interpretation that Dr. Prannath has followed, one can as well say that Abhivlagyas were the Bhils of India. If bhivla can be interpreted as Babylonians, it can more easily be interpreted as Bhils.

### Vailsthaan

Then, again, Vailasthaan has been interpreted as the city of Bel. This is also ridiculous. Vil, vilva, vilsthaan, vailsthaan in Sanskrit mean a pit—the place of burial of the dead. In Hindi we call the Bull 'Bail.' So why should not the Hindi word 'Bail' signify the city of Bel?

II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Abhivlagya | Surrounding |
| Yaatumatinaam | of the enemies |
| Mahaavaturinaa | with great wide only |
| Chit | crush |
| chhindhi | foot |
| Padaa | O thrower of the thunderbolt |
| adrivah | with wide |
| Vaturinaa | the heads |
| Shirshaa | foot |
| Padaa | |

Here also the meaning of the hymn is quite clear. The enemies have been surrounded on all sides and their heads have been crushed under the wide feet (of elephants).

### King Inaapadaa

Dr. Prannath speaks of the king Inaapadaa in this hymn. There are two pieces—'Vaturinaa Padaa' and 'Mahaa vaturinaa padaa'. Dr. Prannath splits the former as 'Vatur inaapadaa' and the latter as 'Mahaa Vatur inaapadaa.' Vatur-inapaadaa he further splits as Vat-Ur-inna-pada and translates it as the high-priest of the fortified city of Ur. But Mahaa-Vatur-inaapadaa he interprets as the mighty Balul Anni-padda. Now the difference in Vatur-inaapadaa and Mahaa-Vatur-inaapadaa is only this: that while the latter has Mahaa prefixed to the word, the former does not have it. 'Mahaa,' according to Dr. Prannath means, 'the great.' So the meanings of both the words should be the same, for the words are the same, excepting the difference that may be due to the addition of the word 'Mahaa.' But Dr. Prannath interprets the same words differently.

'Vaturin' in Sanskrit means broad, wide (see Apte). Vaturinaa is the instrumental case of Vaturin, just as Harinaa is of Harin. Padaa again, is instrumental of Pad and means 'with foot.' So both the words grouped together mean 'with wide foot.' There is no Semetic word in the hymn which may require a far-fetched explanation.

III.

### "Maghavan"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ava-aasaam | Maghavan | Jahi | Shardhah Yaatumatiinaam |
| of these | O Maghava | destroy | strength of the enemies |
| Vailsthaanake | | Armake | Mahaa |
| In the place of pit | | Narrow | in the great |
| Vailsthe | Armake | | |
| pit | narrow (throw them). | | |

In continuation of the previous narration the hymn speaks of Maghava destroying the strength of the enemies and throwing them in the great narrow pit.

Dr. Prannath splits the word 'Avaasaam' as ava-asa-an and interprets it as the Lord of the people of Ava. 'Aasaam' in Sanskrit means 'of these' and 'av' is a prefix which goes with the verb 'jahi' making it 'avjahi,' which means 'kill out-right'. Dr. Prannath's method of interpretation is nothing short of fantastic. How would Dr. Prannath like his own name to be interpreted as follows: Praannaath-Pra-anna-ath-P r a-Fara-a Sumerian city; anna-an-nani-A-anni-padda the Semetic king who was defeated at Bel, the Vailsthaan of the Rigveda; athad-the adites who are mentioned in the Koran. So Praannaath means, the city of Fara, the king of Annapadda and the tribe of Ad. It may sound pedantic and scholarly, but all the same it is nothing but absurd.

Dr. Prannath splits the word Maghavan as Maha-avan. I have already written about it and so I need not repeat the same here. About 'Shardho' also, which Dr. Prannath interprets as Armean country of Nippur. 'Armak' in Sanskrit means 'narrow' (Vide-Apte).

### Ridiculous Translations

In continuation of the previous

IV.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yaasaam | of whom |
| Tat | that deed |
| manaayati | is counted. |
| tisrah panchashashato | thrice fifty |
| su | easy |
| te | your |
| Manaayati | is counted |
| abhivlangair | by the manoeuvres being surrounded |
| takat | small |
| su | easy |
| te | your |
| apaavapah | have been killed |

"Indra killed 150 soldiers of the enemy's camp by surrounding them on all sides. That deed though difficult is counted easy."

Here again we come across the word abhivlagya, but Dr. Prannath instead of interpreting it as the Babylonians renders it as "archers", whereas according to plain Sanskrit it means "by the operations of surrounding them on all sides". "Apaavapah" has been translated as "have stopped the water," which even if it were to be understood in that sense throws no light on the Sumerian or Babylonian history. "Takat" has been wrongly translated as "wooden". Perhaps Dr. Prannath thought of the Hindi word "Takhat" which means "the wooden bed". His whole translation is highly ridiculous.

V

| | |
|---|---|
| Pishanga-bhrishtim | of reddish-brown colour |
| Ambrinam | pishaacham |
| roaring | fiendish enemy |
| Indra | Sammrin |
| O Indra | root out |
| Sarvam | Rakshah nibarhaya |
| All | the guards destroy. |

The hymn says, O Indra, root out the roaring fiendish, enemies of reddish-brown colour and destroy all their guards.

Dr. Prannath regards the word

*(Continued on page 19)*

# The Problem That Is Germany

## Only A Rehabilitation Of League Of Nations Can Compel Nazi Germany To Revise Her Foreign Policy For Peaceful Ends

(BY WICKHAM STEED.)
(Translated from the "Journal des Nations" of Geneva, 17-1-36.)

What puts me, an Englishman, into the position to criticise Germany? Since 40 years I have studied German questions. As far back as 1893 have spoken to me about Germany men holding opinions so wide apart, as Heinrich von Treitshke, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Eugen Richter and the Court Chaplain of the Imperial family Stoccker. In the year 1894 I was charged with an inquiry into the decline of German liberal thought and I wrote a historical essay on "Germany during the 19th century." In 1904 I started a critical biographical study of the emperor Franz Joseph; therein I have been in the position to make use of documents and of personal information supplied by associates of this emperor —man, who shared in the vicissitudes of his regime.

### Pan-German Dreams

It was through Heinrich Friedjung, that I became acquainted with the idea of a greater Germany, amounting to the well-known pan-Germanist conception. In 1912 I became convinced, that Berlin and Vienna would plunge Europe into a cataclysm at a moment chosen by Vienna for settling accounts with Serbia.

When in 1913, I returned to England, I entertained hopes, that I would be able to convince my countrymen: only through a firm attitude, expressing itself in unambiguous language, the warmongers could be prevented from starting a conflagration, which might end in a final triumph of pan-Germanism. I was unsuccessful.

During the year 1926 I met Mr. Stresemann, the famous German Minister of Foreign Affairs. I suggested Germany should assume leadership of a foreign policy, which would guide us towards a peaceful renascent Europe. He failed to understand me; three years later, a dying man, he began to realise the nature of his task. Thus, we find us confronted with Herr Hitler's Germany.

### Glorification Of Hitler

One of his propaganda drummers, Wimmer, wrote in a students' review which is edited in Paris, the following eulogy of the Fuehrer: "Adolph Hitler is the voice and the driving force of the German Millennium. He has freed us from foreign elements, has awakened from a deep and long sleep Germania. Transparent as a crystal, he possesses all the essential traits of the German character; in him we see an incarnation of Germandom, a symbol of the nation."

A critic, not unfriendly to Germany, Robert Dell of the "Manchester Guardian," 18 months back in a study "Germany Unmasked" anticipated a critical answer to this myth: "Hitler's regime does not mean merely a revival of Prussian militarism, it is much worse. Evidently Germans do not have political consciousness and are incapable of self-government; better, the emperor had stayed on!"

Do the present rulers truly intend to subjugate by armed force Europe outside their realm? Or will it become possible to arrange with them such terms, as are not merely a diplomatic screen for the political and technical preparation of a global war of conquest?

### Italo-Abyssinian Conflict

The answer to this question may be found in a situation, which the Italian onslaught upon Abyssinia has created. It may be taken for granted, that an acceptance of the Laval-Hoare peace proposals would have sufficed to encourage Germany to decide upon war in defiance of European pacifist collectivism. The spontaneous vehement reaction of British public opinion against the proposals felt to be dishonest, assures to the world some respite.

An Italian debacle in Africa will deeply impress world opinion with respect to the League of Nations. A rehabilitation of the League of Nations is bound strongly to impress the German chiefs and may even induce them, to modify the whole system of their politics. (? the translator.)

In 1926 I spoke thus to Stresemann: "As an Englishman I wished, it would be my country, which would lead Europe toward the goal of peaceful unity. But I know, without or against Germany neither my country nor any other can reconstruct Europe. Many of my countryman and myself, therefore, would accept German leadership on the march towards a renewed Europe. This goal alone matters."

Ten years since have nearly elapsed and Germany has led us on a very dissimilar journey.

Sri Ramakrishna Paramah amsa in Ecstasy.

# Ramakrishna Birthday Centenary

## Message Of President Of Ramakrishna Math And Mission

(Sir Ramakrishna Paramhamsa, the master of Swami Vivekananda, the patriot-saint of modern India, was born in 1836. His Birth Centenary will be celebrated in India and abroad throughout this year. His life was a demonstration of the basic harmony of all religions. The following message issued by His Holiness Swami Akhandananda, President of the Ramakrishna Mission, on the occasion of the Cenetnary celebrations will be read with interest).

The dawn of the New Age is breaking over the world; the Blessed Day is at hand that will illumine our hearts with the glory of its effulgence.

Knowingly and unknowingly man is moving forward along the road of salvation inspired by the Master's message of the harmony of all religions and by his unique realisation of the essential oneness of Karma (Action), Jnana (Knowledge), Bhakti (Supreme Devotion) and Yoga (Psychic Control). The day is not far off when all lands and seas shall witness the establishment of a universal kingdom of peace and when in loving response to the call of the Master, all nations and peoples, in one glorious confederation joining, shall sing with jubilant acclaim, yes, with no heat of strife and no passion of controversy, the Master's message—"As many faiths, so many paths." Then the full meridian light of the Master's advent will light up the world of ours and that song will ring from end to end, and the sons and daughters of men, will stand side by side under the banner of the New Age in the Spiritual Comradeship.

May the Citizens of the World on this blessed day understand the meaning of the Master's Coming and be hallowed. This and this alone is my fervent prayer.

Peace, peace, peace unto all.

# "The Battle Of Bel"

(Continued from page 18)

Pishanga as Semetic, for which he gives no authority. Pishanga reddish-brown colour according to Apte's dictionary as well as Saayan, "Ambhrinam" means roaring from root "bhran," to roar.

VI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Avar | maha | Andra | dadrihi |
| the enemy's guard | great | O Indra | thou hast torn down |
| shrudhi | nah shushoch | hi | dyauh |
| hear thou us | think of us | verily | heaven |
| kshaah | na bhiishaa | adrivah | |
| earth | like fierce | O thrower of thunder-bolt | |
| ghrinaan | na bhiishaah | adrivah | |
| contemptuous | like terrible | throwing thunder-bolts | |
| shushmintamah | | he shushmibhi | |
| Most mighty amid the | mighty ones | verily with strength | |
| Vachair | ugrebhih | iiyase. | |
| destructions | terrible | comes | |
| Apuurushaghnah, | apratiitah | Shursatvabhih | |
| not slaying own people, | unnoticed, | accompanied with best brave men | |
| trisaptaih | shursatvabhih | | |
| three by seven | accommpanied with best brave men | | |

"O Indra, thou hast broken down the great guard of the enemy. O Indra, hear thou our prayers and think of us. Verily, heaven looks as fierce as the earth (after this fierce battle). O thrower of thunder-bolt, thou art as terrible as the contemptuous thunder-throwing enemy. O most mighty amid the mighty ones, verily, thou comest with terrible destroying strength. Destroy not thy own people; remain among them all but unnoticed, thou accompanied by three times seven of the best brave men."

"Na shushocha" has been translated by Dr. Prannath as "think of us". Why? Why not "shushocha" be split up as Shush-ocha-Shush-Sus-the people of Susa. Shush-min-tam has been interpreted as the noble Lord of Susa. About this I have already written in my previous article.

VII.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vanoti | hi | sunvan | kshayam |
| He gains | verily | offering | habitation |
| sunvaano | hi | smas yajati | |
| making offering | verily | killed | |
| Sunvan | it | sisas ati | |
| making offering | verily | he enjoys | |
| Sunvaanaaya | Indra | dadaati | |
| for the one making offerings | Indra | gives | |
| rayim | dadaato | | |
| wealth | gives | | |

Parilnasah
bound on all sides
avdvishah devasnaam
enemies of devas
Bahasra vaaji aavri tah
surrounded with thousand horses
aabhuvam
lasting
aabhuvam
lasting

"Verily, making offerings he gains a place of habitation. Making offerings he verily killed the enemies of the Devas who were bound on all sides. Verily, making offerings he enjoys (life) surrounded with thousand horses. For him who makes offerings Indra gives lasting wealth, aye, everlasting wealth."

The reader will notice the word "Devaanaam" in the hymn. Why did not Dr. Prannath split the word as Deva-anaam and interpret it as the high-priests of Anaam, for this is just in keeping with his method of interpretation.

It is clear from the above translation, which is done according to the accepted Sanskrit meanings of the words of the hymns, that Dr. Prannath has mutilated words and has made them yield meaning which is not contained in them. My translation is natural, clear and proceeds with the accepted sense of the Sanskrit words.

(To Be Continued On Sunday Next)

## BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

# A HISTORY OF NON-VIOLENCE

*(Continued from page 16)*

relatives and other enemies who sided with them.

The author has his own theories of the causes of the downfall of Buddhism and Jainism, the rise of the cults of Mahadeva and Krishna-Vasudeva, Tantricism, Linga-worship and so on. As the author does not adduce sufficient evidence to establish the soundness of his theories—which, he possibly could not do within the limited scope of this work—novel views are not likely to be accepted readily by the generality of contemporary historians and scholars. But, few critics will deny the force of the arguments used by the author, who, it must be said to his credit, puts forward his views merely as the most reasonable explanations of certain historical phenomena and not as any unchallengeable certitudes.

His main object, however, in this work, is not a survey of Hindu civilisation as such, but only of the vicissitudes of the belief in and practice of Ahimsa or Non-violence among the Hindus and of its practicability as a panacea for the ills of modern civilisation. According to Prof. Kosambi, Non-violence of a sort was practised in ancient days by other races than Hindus, as for example, by the Israelites, among whose Ten Commandments non-violence was included. But such non-violence was meant to be practised among and towards Israelites themselves, but did not extend to other tribes and races. Vedic Hindus, however, conceived of Non-violence of a higher type, i.e, that of non-injury to all living beings. But this non-violence was practised only as a component part of "Tapas" or Austerity. Devaki-Krishna was a devotee of this type of non-violence. The practice of animal sacrifice by Hindus, however, continued unabated, side by side with the practice of 'Ahimsa' as a part of austerity—till the advent of the Jain Muni Parshwanath, in the 8th century B.C., who added Truth (Satya), Non-stealing (Asteya) and Non-possession (Aparigraha) to the injunction of Non-violence and thus made the latter practicable. Still Non-violence remained mixed up with Austerity. About 200 years later, Buddha freed Non-violence from Austerity and linked it up with wisdom. This made Non-violence so easily practicable, says Prof. Kosambi, that it almost succeeded in putting an end to the vogue of animal sacrifices and established its hold practically on the whole of Asia. But though the Brahmins left off sacrifices, they would not easily give up their social supremacy. On the other hand, the Buddhist and Jain Srahmanas, who were the advocates of non-violence, and who in the beginning led very simple lives and devoted all their attention to the service of society, later slowly gave up the vow of Non-possession, as Kings began to endow the Viharas and Upashrayas with lands and other costly gifts and, in order to increase their following, they began to invent legends. The Brahmins too were busy with the same game in order to strengthen their social supremacy. Thus, Pauranic culture ultimately gained ascendancy and spread all over India.

Coming to modern times Prof. Kosambi reviews the attempts made by reformers like Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati and latterly by Mahatma Gandhi too, for the regeneration of Hindu society, and through it, of humanity as a whole. Though Gandhiji's experiment of Satyagraha must be considered as supreme among such attempts, Prof. Kosambi holds that it has not succeeded to the extent it should have done, because it is not properly backed with ripe wisdom, or right understanding, as was the case with Buddha. In order that Non-violence may succeed, says Prof. Kosambi, it should go hand-in-hand with right understanding and only with such a combination will the welfare of humanity be assured. Prof. Kosambi does not make himself quite clear in what respects Gandhiji's gospel of Satyagraha is lacking in "ripe wisdom." He appears to think that Gandhiji is making a mistake in asking owners of superfluous wealth and other material goods to be "trustees" for the welfare of the poor. Prof. Kosambi would appear to advocate the Marxian method of socialisation of the means of production, so as to ensure equality of distribution. So far as we know, Gandhiji has nowhere declared himself to be opposed to such socialisation by the State. He has only deprecated the use of violence by workers to dispossess the rich of their superfluous wealth. Should, however, the rich refuse to discharge their responsibilities in a voluntary manner, we do not think he would be totally opposed to the idea of socialisation of surplus wealth by legislative measures.

Prof. Kosambi's book is thought-provoking to a degree. Our only regret is that such a work of deep erudition and insight has not been presented in an English garb so as to appeal to a wider circle of students of Indian history than merely the Marathi.

R. K. P.

# The Prophet Of Islam

MUHAMMAD, THE PROPHET. By F.K. Khan Durrani, Office of the "Truth," Railway Road, Lahore. Crown 8vo. Pp. 160 plus 14. Cloth bound Rs. 2.

This is a most readable book published from Lahore on the life and teachings of the Prophet of Islam. It is different from other books on the subject and the author is perfectly justified in saying that it "breaks wholly new ground." It is written from the point of view of a man who is living in the 20th centurv and the picture of the Prophet as drawn by him, fully proves that "the Prophet of Islam was a much greater man than we thought of him to be."

The author first deals with the Prophet's "place in world's history." He gives the environment in which the Prophet came into this world and, in the words of the writer, he appeared just at the time when the earth "wanted a new fusion of blood, a new inspiration, a new ideal and a new message that should bring it to life again." He then proceeds to show how, under his inspiring message, all the Muslim lands became the centres of civilization and culture.

In the next chapter the author deals with the condition of Arabia before, or at the time of ,the Prophet's birth, and contrary to the popular view, depicts the virtues of the Arabs in a highly exaggerated form. He considers "idolatory" a lesser evil and "a harmless folly." Barring these or similar views he very ably develops the point that the nation organized by Muhammad, stood "for all the world and was trained and disciplined with one aim, that of service to the world and to mankind the whole of which he regarded as his family." The writer is perfectly right in stating that the Prophet's love "embraced the whole world, unlike Moses and other religious teachers who had a limited vision of patriotism.'

In the third chapter the author gives a gist of the Islamic teachings on questions like the oneness of God, authorship of good and evil, jehad (active endeavour), Iman (faith) Istighfar (forgiveness etc., and gives the viewpoint of Islam on all these questions. Here and there he compares the teachings of Islam with those of Hinduism and dwells on the humane qualities of the Prophet Muhammad as a human being. He relates several anecdotes to prove the Prophet's high character, his simple life, his love for humanity, at large, his refinement of manners and the sweetness of his speech and his concern for the comforts of others, whether human beings or animals.

**Dr. J. E. Marcault, Professor of Psychology of Pisa University (Italy) who recently came to Baroda and delivered a lecture on "Western Psychology: its relation to Psychology of Ancient India". Dr. Marcault, is a well-known Sanskritist.**

The fourth chapter deals with the work achieved by the Prophet which "consisted of inspiring the race with an earnest purpose of national and individual life. He then describes how the "idea of personal responsibility for one's actions" was inculcated by him, how he discouraged beggary and how he ennobled the Arabs and made them great. In this connection he refers to all the reforms brough about by the Prophet, including the abolition of all "distinctions of birth and fortune" by declaring that "all are equal in the sight of God." In view of the radical changes brought about by the Prophet of Islam in the old theories and also in view of the great universal truths taught by him, the author's opinion that "he was the greatest man the world has ever seen," seems to be amply Justified.

The last chapter deals with the Islamic conctption of womanhood. This chapter is very beautiful and draws largely on the happy married life of the Prophet.

As has been said above, the book has been written from a new angle, and although there may be ideas here and there with which one may not agree, yet on the whole, the book presents a refreshing study of the Prophet from different stand-points. In one or two places the author has unnecessarily brought in Indian politics and I agree with Mr. A. Yusuf Ali who has penned a brief foreword to it, that his "indiscreet remarks should find no place" in a book of this type. His restricting "the sphere of woman to that of a wife or mother" is too limited and the author should find no support from his readers to it.

The book has been written in a forceful style and is worthy of being read by all young men. It is a book for the young.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

ters, Bleachers and Finishers Association, Cawnpore Re. 1/8/-.

"The Real Shivaji". by Syed Tafazzul Daud Syed Khan, published by the Popular Printing Works, Allahabad Rs. 2/8/-.

"Arts, Crafts Handbook", by M. P. Mistry published by the Ahura Printing Press, Fort, Bombay.

'Journal of Cama Oriental Institute", for Dec. 1935.

'Varsha Fala 1936" (Marathi) by D. V. Dandeker published by the Hind Printing Press, Bombay 4. Re. 1.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

"Hindu Art in Its Social Setting", published by the National Literature Publishing Company, Ltd., Madras.

"The Essentials of Democracy", by A. D. Lindsay published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, 3s. 6d.

"The New Book of Air", published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, 7s. 6d

"The Acrobus" by Herbert Strong, published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, 3s. 6d.

"The Ewing Omnibus", by Juliana Horatia Ewing published by the Oxford University Press Bombay, 3s. 6d.

"Nagpur Prantacha Itihas", (Marathi) 1805-1935, published by M. J. Kanetker, c/o Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, Re. 1/8/0.

"A Brother for Richard" by A. R. and R. K. Weeks; Ward Lock and Co.

"The Fixer", by Maurice B. Dix; Ward Lock and Co.

"I Find Four People", by Pamela Frankau; Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 10s. 6d.

"Flynn", by E. Laurie Long; Ward Lock and Co.

"Forbidden River", by Harold Bindloss; Ward Lock and Co.

"Who Killed Gatton" by E. Charlas Vivian; Ward Lock and Co.

"Rustlers Ranch", by Will Ermine; Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 3s. 6d

"Prairie Rider", by Fred Bechdolt; Ivora Nicholson and Watson; 3s. 6d.

"Tradle Printing (Gujarati)", by Hiralal Thakorlal, published by Jnanodaya Electric Printing Press, Broach.

"Khuda" by Haji Ghulamali Haji Ismail, published by the Isna Ashari Electric Printing Press, Bhavnagar, As. 8.

"Matric English Poetical Selections" (1935-36), by Ratubhai Desai and Manishanker Vaidya, published by the Yogesh Printing Fort, Bombay, As. 10.

"Essentials of Religion", by Swami Shivanand Saraswati, published by P. K. Vinayagam 'My Magazine', Madras.

"Chamkara" (Gujarati), by Jehangir Desai published by Mr. K. H. Sheth, Khadayata Printing Press, Charrasta Ahmedabad, Re. 1.

"Your Better Self", by Rev. W. H. Elliot; Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 2s. 6d.

"From Track to Highway", by G. Gibbard Jackson; Ivor Nicholson and Watson; 7s. 6d.

"Stings and Wings", by Humbert Wolfe; Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 5s.

"Kitty, Duchess of Queensberry" by Violet Biddulph; Ivor Nicholson and Watson 15s.

"Life On Shore And Shallow Sea" by Doughlas P. Wilson; Ivor Nicholson and Watson 12s. 6d.

"Balkan Monastery", by Gerald Stephen; Ivor Nicholson and Watson 7s. 6d.

"Gram Sudharana" (Gujarati), by Virchand P. Shah, published by New Light Printery, Fort, Bombay.

"Black Hole of Calcutta," by Saiyid Amin Ahmed, published by the United Press, Patna.

"Karachi Racing Guide", by N.R. Advani, published by Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Karachi

"Manual of Instructions to Pilgrims", published by the Bombay Port Trust Haj Committee.

"Insurance World", (Feb. 1936, number).

"The Last Law Giver", by Md. Vanderman, published by the Premier Press, Secunderabad.

"Rising Mists", by Valentine, Ward Lock and Co.,

"The General Goes Too Far", by Lewis Robinson; Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 7s. 6d.

"Dyer's Annual 1935", by D. G. Kale, published by Dyers, Prin-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

*OUR SHORT STORY*

# "The Rowdy Plenipotents"

(BY DAYANAND G. KULKARNI, NASIK.)

Of all the blokes that infest you, the blighter that you owe something is the worst plague. Well, when you owe many such coves, it is the outbreak of epidemics. The notified and unnotified diseases, you see? In fact, I have often chewed my nails and wondered however could a decent and honest chap like me settle all these i. O. Us. Of course, there are preventive measures and once you resort to such precautionary buzzings, the ferret faced lender (blast the fellow!) can't for any earthly reason see his way to recover his blighted dues.

I was, one day—let us say in the fore-noon, bracing myself with some strong brew as I was expected to see a physician fellow skating along the sixties in connection with a function—rather a rummy ceremony to be performed in honour of another veteran physician nearing the maximum living age limit. In fact, my grandpa had decreed that I should see the former gent immediately and deliver to him the thundering news that I was to work as a sort of Canvasser for the collection of purse fund. I was out of employment—and married!—and you see how we young men (of the lost generation, as the saying goes) have to be dependent on these grand pas, pas, and mas-in-law. The alternative was to be get sacked from the premises with my bag baggage (which when confiscated was nil). The other appreciable difficulty that handicapped me was how could I ever neatly put up a brave fight with all those owing tums, if I was to be left open on the street, right in front of their piercing eyes and waiting for an opportunity to massacre me. As for this canvassing business, I can just get myself mixed in idle tramps and what not and miss the donors or patrons. The blaster ceremony could not last for years and years together. All the physicians would gather some day and at some time on some stage and perform some drama before the audience, who in turn would brave them for the light refreshment that was to follow after the Circus programme.

"But how and why the h—l you owe some blokes?' you would ask. Right you are. Er, why should I, when my grand pa looks to all my needs? Sensible question that. The yonder fellow that supplies me with Cigs and strong yellow liquid out of his bottle (at times, of course) however, is not brainy and cares a jot for my dead old grand pa,' with the result that I myself have to look to his over increasing dues. Then comes the Doctor chappie, whom I had to engage braving the anger of my elders, when wifey was rooted to the bed. The after-delivery sickness, still-born child and all that, if you care to know. The elders were unanimous on the medical aspect of the thing. They had a grudge against the doctor chapples In general, who, in their opinion, were nothing but worthless jacks of trades having no brains, dealing as commissioned agents of the white race and who, moreover, sucked the public blood, money and energy for absolutely nothing and the blasted treatment lingered and lingered on permanently. A pie worth of Indian medicine, according to them when westernized and cozily put in a bottle nicely labelled would cost Rs. and £s. Added to these were the Indian atmospheric conditions, the worthy gent of stratosphere, ether, Indian habits, food-stuffs, mode of living, etc. What crowned the top was the exhorbitant rates of different sorts of fees demanded by the doctor fellows and extracted instantly under this or that ruse, even when the patient was being cremated. This is why, according to the Hon. members, a doctor was a most obnoxious vapid to be cursed at every step.

So, when I submitted application on behalf of wifey, a special extraordinary meeting was convened and, of course, grand pa presided. The proceedings were in camera and as I was the interested party in the affair, I was not thought qualified to attend the meeting. In spite of all this disqualification, I just managed to slip under a couch and digested every spoken word.

The following resolution (when the findings nd reasons could be invented) was adopted.

(A) FINDINGS & REASONS:—

(1) That wifey was not and could not be sick at all.

(2) If she could be at all said to be sick, she needed not a doctor chappie's treatment.

(3) In case medical treatment was thought vitally necessary, a physician fellow should be indented for advice in the first instance.

(4) If private negotiations succeeded, tenders should be invited from different physicians, for the treatment. The lowest percentage tender was to be accepted.

(B) CONDITIONS:—

(1) Tenders should be submitted (without any advts. in the blasted papers, of course) within time (which was not stipulated) and on a prescribed form, which can be had from any Hon. member of the family (excluding the poor me) on an advance payment of Rupees ten. In no case was this amount refundable. No receipt was to be passed for any amount so received.

(2) The tenders would be considered by the elder members of the family (the grand pa being the President un-elect) within such time and with such sanctity as they would deem fit or as may from time to time be prescribed.

(3) The cove whose tender would be accepted should immediately deposit a solid silver sum worth about hundred Rupees as earnest money with the grand pa. This amount was to be forfeited in case he failed to execute the treatment within agreed time and to the complete satisfaction of the grand pa.

(4) The cove under review was liable to be imposed with as many new and amended conditions as would be resolved upon by the Hon. members referred to above. He, on his part, was, however, not competent to utter a single protest or to show displeasure by words, winks, signs, action, singing, writing stories, compiling poems, etc. He would never be competent to demand any money as part payment or full settlement of the (means he was to be paid at the Hon. members' sweet free will) claim. He will have to pass immediate receipts duly stamped, signed, attested and witnessed for the payments or part payments made to him. In case he fails to pass even one single receipt, he loses his future claim of the balance due.

(5) In case, there is an occasion for litigation, due to breach of trust or full or part performance of the contract or part of the undertaking, the law charges of both the sides are to be borne by the tenderer. If the Law Courts award any costs against the Hon. members the tendered pledges as security to bear them.

(6) The tenderer, when his tender was accepted, should get an agreement executed on a proper stamp paper and duly registered at his own expenses.

I had half a mind, here, to suggest one more condition as below:—

(7) The tenderer should get himself nicely hanged after the undertaking is fully performed.

But you see it was not open for me to make any suggestions! I was uninvitingly intruding, as it were, upon the sanctity of the meeting by my stealthy presence. Why should I poison the atmosphere by revealing the fact, and especially with a suggestion like that? Mum was the word, and so I kept quiet. There ends the suggestion No. 7.

And these conditions, etc., were pasted on our home notice board for public information. Of course, no bloke of a tenderer dared to

*(Continued on page 27)*

Are You afraid ...to look in your mirror?

*Men, too, will find Wincarnis invaluable as a pick-me-up. Whenever you are exhausted by the heat, have a headache, or a bad night's rest, a glass of Wincarnis will refresh and invigorate you.*

Perhaps one day you noticed that your complexion was pale and that there were dark rings under your eyes. The thought flashed across your mind that already you were showing signs of age. The reflexion of your face has haunted you, and you feel anxious every time you pick up a mirror.

Be reassured. All you need is a good tonic. Take a glass of Wincarnis after every meal and at bedtime. It will do you a world of good, and in a few days you will regain your fresh looks. Wincarnis is both a food and a tonic that creates new blood and tones up the whole system. For more than fifty years it has been prescribed by doctors and nurses for debility, anaemia, sleeplessness and lassitude, and millions of women have benefited from its wonderful health-giving properties.

WINCARNIS

IT MUST DO YOU GOOD

COLEMAN & CO., LTD., WINCARNIS WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND

Representatives: MESSRS. MULLER & PHIPPS (INDIA) LIMITED

W.3—37

# Nature's Cure Is Safe And Sure

The healing powers of mother Nature were held by the ancient mystics to be divine miracles. As far back as we are able to trace the history of man, we find him bowing his head in wonder and reverence before this greatest of physicians; willingly yielding his suffering body into her motherly hands, and praying to her with offerings of sacrifices. Right up to the present time,—indeed, perhaps more to-day than ever before—we have been in the habit of systematically making use of Nature's healing gifts to alleviate the ills of body and mind. Her cures are many and varied, and they are to be found in great abundance on German soil, transformed by them and by a great diversity of beneficial climatic conditions into a veritable "garden of health." Above all, a garden for the healthy and for the sick, for the beauties of Nature are good for everyone, and it is just this beauty, of which the baths and spas of Germany may be justly proud.

## Extraordinary Variety Of Medicinal Baths And Cures In Germany

(By FRANZ F. SCHWARZENSTEIN.)

### Medicinal Baths "Then" And "Now"

It sounds like a joke when the resident physician at a cure relates, we are, as a matter of fact, indebted to a cow for our medicinal springs. "One day a cowherd noticed that one of his animals which had been ailing, had been accustomed to drinking from a certain "spring every day, and after a while was entirely again. He tried the water from this curious spring himself, and it did him good. Soon other people began to come here and the modest little spring is now surrounded by a world-famed cure." Many healing springs have been discovered in this accidental way in times past, though most of the best known German springs have been in use for more than 1,000 years. In Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Badenweiler, and Aachen, one still can see the ancient bathing-places of the Romans, who bathed their rheumatic limbs in the warm waters of the thermal springs.

### Known To Romans

In Bad Bertrich on the Rhine, the 25-meter deep well and basin built by the Romans as a container for the mineral spring water, is still in use to-day. The general character of bath cures, as well as drinking cures, have not changed perceptibly during the past ten centuries. Modern bath cure science, known as Balneology, has perfected what was already known in part, has improved the technical construction for making the waters more conveniently accessible, and, above all, after 50 years of research work, of the doctor desiring to prescribe a cure. Other forms of cure, such as inhalation of fine salt spray mud-baths, and fango packings, have been added. Research institutes are continually at work developing further uses for these secret healing powers of Nature, the foremost among them being at Wiesbaden, Bad Nauheim, Bad Oeynhausen, Bad Homburg, Aachen, Elster, Ems and Salzuflen.

In the opinion of medical science, there is hardly a chronic ailment which cannot be helped by one of the many natural mineral waters from these springs. These are primarily either hot or cold, according to their subterranean source, and on the way to the earth's surface, they pick up substances which have healing effect on the human system, when given in proper doses. Among these substances are; sulphur, arsenic, phosphorus, iodine, silicic acid, iron, calcium chloride, sodium, etc., together with certain quantities of carbonic acid and helium, released by the nitrogen and hydrogen gases under the enormous pressure of the earth's weight. Singly or together, these elements march forward to battle against disease and suffering.

### There Are Hundreds Of Them

It would be impossible to even mention the hundreds of such baths in Germany. Below is a brief table of baths and cures to be recommended by the attending physician after a careful examination of his patient and diagnosis of the ailment; it will give the reader an idea of the great number of healing springs to be found in Germany.

93 Baths for rheumatism and diseases of the joints.

82 Baths for gout, diabetes, Basedow's disease.

72 Baths for diseases of women.

54 Baths for diseases of the nervous system.

47 Baths for diseases of the respiratory organs,

40 Baths for diseases of the circulatory system (heart, arteries).

35 Baths for scrofula, rachitis, diseases of children.

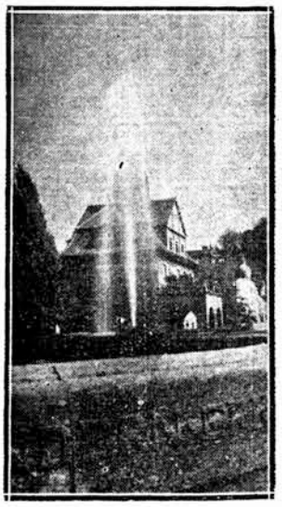
31 Baths for diseases of the blood anaemia, etc.

27 Baths for diseases of the digestive system.

15 Baths for diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

13 Baths for skin diseases.

To much economy in time or money, when taking a cure, is a mistake. If the mineral spring, the moor baths, or the change of climate, are to have any lasting good effects, the cure should never be of shorter duration than three to four weeks. It takes usually about two weeks before one is rid of the so-called "Brunnenkoller," or the adjustment of the system to the cure and change of air. Nor should one wait until the taking of a cure becomes peremptory, but rather begin at once to counteract a tendency to a certain ailment. It is by no means required that one should be sick, in order to visit a cure. Indeed, a brief cure is to be recommended to the perfectly healthy individual. The mere sojourn in one of these delightful baths, with its atmosphere of cheerfulness and restfulness, is the best kind of recuperation for the body and mind, and gives to both renewed strength and energy.

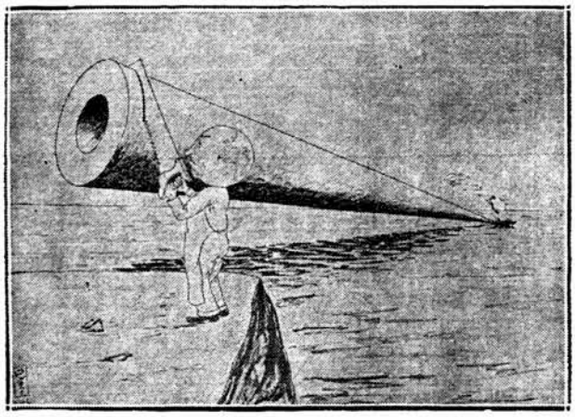


Bad Nauheim: A picturesque view of the great spring fountain.

### An Italian Satire

Archbishop of Canterbury: "Tell your employer that we will apply sanctions against him unless he withdraws the sky from Italy".
(Ciorelli in "Settebello", Rome.)

### NAVAL DISARMAMENT



The prospects of naval disarmament appear to be brighter. According to a recent optimistic report, "There is reason to expect reduction of battleships to 34,000 tons and 14-inch guns compared with the present 35000 tons and 16-inch guns.
—Cartoon by Oyama.

"Hello, old man, what are you looking so fierce about?"

"Well, you know my wife? And you've probably noticed she's inclined to be a little stout."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that."

"Well, at any rate, our washerwoman is ill, so we have had to send some clothes to the laundry. Among them was my wife's nightdress, which they have had the impudence to send back, stating that they do not wash marquees."


PATENTEX

KNOWN FOR A QUARTER CENTURY

The only recognised preparation against conception, scientifically prepared specially for the tropical conditions of India—All boxes, only bearing label with autograph signature of the Sole Indian Distributors, are genuine.

Per Tube Rs. 3-8-0.
Obtainable at all leading chemists.
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Old Custom House Road,
FORT: BOMBAY.



THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 20-0 ... Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS
Rs. 11-0 .. Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS
Rs. 6-0 ... Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH
Rs. 2-4 ... Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries
Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY
Local. Mofussil.
Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY
Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN
YEARLY .. Rs. 15
HALF-YEARLY . Rs. 8

Payment Strictly in Advance

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months

# A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

Dr. (Miss) Devi Valiram, M.B., B.S., L.M. (Dublin), M.C.O.G. (London) is the first lady from Sind, who has acquired high degrees and diplomas in Medicine at the foreign universities. She recently returned from Europe where she had gone to get first-hand knowledge in Maternity.

## RUSSIA GETS DRESS CONSCIOUS

### "Tonsorial Artists" And Stylists In Women's Clothes More And More In Demand

Smart city clothes are fast replacing the traditional village garb of Russia's ninety million peasants.

Stylish dresses and factory-made suits are making their way into the village store and rapidly replacing the Tatyanka—peasant woman's dress—and Shuba—the goatskin coat, says the Moscow correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Increasingly large number of silk neckties, starched collers and felt hats are being produced to meet the demand of the menfolk, with crepe-de-Chinese dresses and trim leather shoes for the women.

A new chain of 5,000 country departmental stores is now in proces of organisation with the promise to carry in stock goods similar to those available in the cities.

With the change in dress, the village barber, an institution hitherto hardly known, has begun to make an appearance.

The Government organ "Izvestia," which appears in Moscow, recently carried an appeal from its correspondent in the Ukraine for more brothes to be sent into the village collective farms. Five hundred and eightyesven "tonsorial artists," who were specially trained last year for the Ukraine collective farms, it is reported hardly met the demand.

LESSONS IN "STYLE"

It is with the direct encouragement of the Kremlin that "style institutes," only recently established in the cities, are now organsing fashion exhibitions in the villages. Designers advise farm women on the choice of colours and style of dresses, while professional models show them how to wear city clothes.

Lectures on "what the well-dressed woman should wear" are reported to be attracting large audiences.

Baroness Johanna von Wangenheim, nee Baroness von Spitzemberg, director of the "Comradeship House" on the Reich Sports Field, Berlin, where the women competitors in the forthcoming games of the XI Olympiad will be housed.

## WOMEN'S CLUB BANS GIRLS UNDER 25

### They Are "Too Skittish," Say Croydon Wives

Unmarried girls under the age of 25 are too young and skittish to be allowed to mix socially with women, young or old, who are married.

This is the devastating decision of the newly formed Wives' Club, of Croydon. Any spinster who wants to join must be over the age of 25.

The club is being run by the Croydon Y.W.C.A. Miss E. Howey, the general secretary, explaining, said:

"At our inaugural meeting the married women said they did not want anyone too young and skittish in the club. They said the membership should be confined to women who had sobered down a little."

## WIFE'S PLEA SUCCEEDS

A wife pleaded at London Police Court last month for her twenty-two-year-old husband in these words: "I am ready to pay all I have if you will not send him to prison."

A forty shillings fine was substituted for a month's hard labour.

## HER £50,000 SMILE

£50,000 Smile! Fay Marbe, the American dancer, who has just arrived in England on holiday. She has insured her legs for £200,000, her smile for £50,000 and her hands for £2,000.

"Just because you're a bandsman, you needn't think you can make overtures to me."

## DIVORCE TO BE COMPULSORY

### To Communists In Germany

Being an active communist may soon be made a legal ground for divorce in Germany. It also appears that wives whose husbands pursue Communist activities—a criminal offence in Germany—may be required to give evidence against them. A committee of the German Law Academy has just drawn up a report for the devision of the divorce laws, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

A marriage, it is declared, is destroyed when it is devoid of moral content, and harm is done to the community, despite the fact that the partners remain on terms of agreement. Among such unions for immoral or criminal purposes are included marriages where the partners pursue Communist propaganda. These unions the report states, must be dissolved by the State.

The committee proposes to introduc a new principle into German civil law, namely, that divorce shall no longer be a concern solely of the marriage partners but that in certain cases the Public Prosecutor shall be empowered to file suits for divorce.

## CHINESE WOMEN AT WAR

### Conservative Section Uses Violence On Modernists

Women of wealthy and conservative families in Yunning province have joined an antimodren movement directed against Chinese women who wear foreign style clothes, bob their hair and go without stockings.

Working in groups of 10 each, the members of the new society not only watch for "offenders" on the streets, but even invade homes where they suspect an offender to be.

Armed with scissors and pots of glue they ruin "modern bobs" and when they find women barelegged take them to the streets and splash them with mud "as a warning against corrupting the morals of the younger generatioin."

## WORLD'S MARRIAGE CHAMPIONSHIP

Robert Thieme, Los Angeles' 103-year-oid nominee for the world's marriage championship, wants to marry his sixteenth wife! He keeps a filing cabinet with records of his previous wives and children. Incidentally, all his marriages were happy ones;

Robert doe sno tbelieve in divorce. His record was almost equlled by a Mrs. Harvey, of Calcutta, who was married thirteen times, each time to a man of different nationally, and outlived all of them. We know also that Mme. Jacqueline Montgaste, of Paris, was the mother of seventeen children by fourteen different husbands, but the case of Hieronymus, of Rome, is perhaps the queerest. He married twetny-one women, and his twenty-first wife, had already had twenty husband before him!

## BANKING ACCOUNTS FOR BABIES

To commemorate the centenary of the Edinburgh Savings Bank accounts of half-a-crown are to be opened for all children born in Edinburgh during 1936. Sir Arthur Rose, chairman of the managembent committee, in making this announcement at the annual meeting of the bank in Edinburgh last week, said that the first two accounts opened in the bank were those of two children, for whom their father deposited half-a-crown each. There will be an embargo on the withdrawal of the initial deposit in the child's name until the child reaches the age of seven.—"The Times".

## DIVORCE AT 82!

An eighty-two-year-old man, Friedrich Kaden, has applied for a divorce in the Sydney Supreme Court. His ground was that his seventy-five-year-old wife had deserted him after fifty-seven years of marriage.

The old man's petition was granted, although the proceedings were much hampered by his acute deafness.

## MOTHER OF TRIPLETS AT 15.

Triplets, two boys and a girl, were born to a 15-year-old Canadian mother who already had a 10-month-old baby.

The triplets, totaling six pounds at birth, are normal and healthy. The mother, Mrs. Tom McGovern, of Dougalas Ga, is doing nicely.


**ARE YOU MISSING THE GOOD THINGS OF LIFE?**

Then let Mr. A. Zubel, the eminent Psycho-analyst help you to get your heart's desires and place you in the world with other successful men and women. A faithful observance of his remarkable system of Applied Psychology will change the entire outlook of your life and make it easy for you to acquire happiness—health—winning personality—popularity and success. Write to-day for the Amazing Introductory Lesson which is now sent

**FREE**

A. ZUBEL, (Dept. B2), 216, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY 2.

# "MAKE A FRESH START"

## Shaukat Ali's Appeal To Indian Lovers Of Cricket

In the course of a statement to the Press, Maulana Shaukatali writes:—

Every one will be glad to see that India had won the last two matches against the Australians after a ding-dong fight. Let me say in the very beginning that as a true well-wisher of Indian Cricket, I would not bother much as to who formed the team as long as they did credit to themselves and won their matches. Whether a team consisted entirely of Hindus or Muslims or Parsees, it did not matter one hoot as long as the best players were selected. However, in the interests of cricket, it would be good if we encouraged every section of India's people to take to this great game so that there may be a wide area for selection.

SEEKING NEW BLOOD.

The Parsees had done a great deal for the Indian cricket and all honour to them for being the pioneers. A small community has produced such great cricketers as Pavri, Writer, Gagrat, Keki Mistry, Bapasola, the two Kangas, Balsara, Meherhomji, Warden and a host of others. Aligarh soon came after them and challenged their position producing men like Siddique. Mahmood, Mahmood Ali, Abdul Wahab, Hamid, Ahsan, Ali Hasan a host in himself both as one of the greatest bowlers and a bat also, followed by Razzaque, Salam-ud-Din, Shafqat, Syed Hussain (Bhondu) and many more including the great "Ali Brothers" Wazir Ali and Nazir Ali. The Hindu Gymkhana at Bombay further challenged all and produced fine exponents of the game in Telang, the great Balu, Shivram, Vithal and P. Ganpat who died young and made the fourth brother in this cricketing family, followed by Deodhar, Jai, Kantak, Merchant and lot of others. But now Punjab and the North have taken up the game in earnest and with their fine physique are sure to get ahead with a fine lot of youngsters who are already on top like Nissar, Amarnath, Baqa Jilani, Amir Elahi and a lot of promising young cricketers. Sind and Madras have also contributed their quota and I am glad the Cricket Club of India have started the provincial matches which are bound to result in producing hundreds of colts, assuring the fortune of this big game. I have not mentioned C. K. Nayudu who is so much in the limelight and some of it rather unpleasant. However, it cannot be denied that he has been one of the greatest cricketers, if not the greatest cricketer, in India. The Indian Universities' annual tournament and fixtures would be a perennial source of finding new blood.

PATIALA'S CONTRIBUTION

It cannot be denied that the present Maharaja of Patiala and before him his great sporting father have been the greatest patrons of Indian cricket and we cannot thank them sufficiently for all they have done and are doing to encourage young cricketers. It is they who had started to get fine coaches from England to teach young cricketers. The present Maharaja—all honour to him—has kept up the family tradition. He had always been ready with a big donation for Indian teams going to England and India ought to be really grateful to him for getting the present Australian team which has shown us how far we have progressed in this game. In his son the Yuvraj of Pat'ala, we have a fine sportsman and a very prompting bat.

I want to say very frankly that Indian cricket would not have gained the present position if it was not for the support of its Princes and Nobles. Patiala's name stands first followed by those of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur of Hyderabad and last but not the least young Maharaja Kumar of Vizianagram—as fine a sportsman and gentleman as you could meet anywhere. That great Prince Ranji of Jamnagar, his nephew Daleepsinghji, the young Nawab of Pataudi have all opened the eyes of Indians and made every school boy realise that if they work hard and play the game in a proper spirit they could be as good as any cricketer in the world.

A HAPPY SELECTION

I am very glad this selection committee had given a chance to every young and promising cricketer which will bear fruit in the near future. I congratulate the Cricket Club of India on appointing as their President one of the finest sportsmen in India, i.e., H.H. the Nawab of Bhopal. He is a brother cricket captain of Aligrah and I welcome him back to his old love. He is one of the best polo players of the world but latterly he has been fighting with hockey and tennis. To harness him back in support of cricket was a good stroke and I knew he was determined to improve the cricket of his old alma mater—Aligarh—by giving it a cricket coach. I hope he would do it soon in spite of some unfortunate happenings in our Muslim University.

When last I was at Bhopal I approached H. H. and that fine Aligarh cricketer Salam-ud-Din to organise a yearly tour of Aligarhians past and present—more present than past—to tour for a fortnight in a province and give the young men a chance to watch old giants like Nazir Ali, Wazir Ali and others and thus rebuild Aligarh cricket. Fine youngsters like Akhtar, Shaiq, Habibullah, Ifti-Khar, Jamil, Bobby and Masud-Salah-ud-Din only need encouragement to become good players and keep up the old Aligarh tradition.

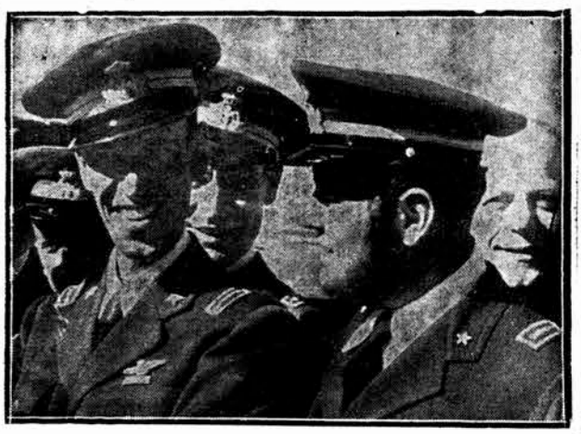
MAKE A FRESH START

I will beg all to forget unpleasant episodes and make a fresh start to bring all lovers of the game together. No one is indispensable and we cannot allow indiscipline and party wrangles and cliques to dominate our future and I think H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, the President of the Cricket Club of India would be the best man to bring in all elements together to make a successful whole. I was very glad to hear that H. H. the Nawab was giving a scholarship to C. S. Nayudu to go to Cambridge to play and study both and come out to do great things for Indian Cricket.

All honour to the great Princes of Patiala, Bhopal, Dungarpur, Alirajpur, Vizianagram, Jamnagar, Nawab Moin-du-Dowla and all princely supporters of Cricket and to all cricketers big and small—the great Ranji, Pataudi, Nayudu, Amar Singh, Nissar, Wazir, Nazir, Amarnath, Merchant and the whole host of them.

May their numbers increase and the number of carpet knight critics may fade away never to show their face again. Above all, I would request admirers of C. K. Nayudu not to harm him further by rushing to the press. He deserves better fate.

## WON'T BE SHAVED TILL IT'S OVER, OVER THERE!



**Looking more like a Yankee sea-captain of the Eighties than a modern air-fighter in his father's army, Vittorio Mussolini, is pictured for the first time in the fluffy hirsute adornment that will soon blossom out into a full-grown beard.**
**The Italian infantry has a song in which it promises to cut off Haile Selassie's beard and use it as a shoe-cleaner. Wonder, what the Ethiopian army will si about Vittorio's beard!**


A Gift From The Gods

To Beauty Lovers

The OATINE preparations come as a precious gift for the growth and preservation of loveliness even into old age.

OATINE CREAM is modest in its requirements. It asks only the devotion of five minutes' gentle massage every evening before bedtime, and it offers you in return a lifetime of skin health, the warm glow and bloom of youth. A complexion smooth and free from blemish and the enjoyment given by the possession of beauty unsurpassed.

OATINE CREAM nightly and OATINE SNOW daily. These two are all you need for Beauty.

THE OATINE CO., GRAHAMS BLDG., Parsee Bazar St., Fort, BOMBAY.



GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3/-. Postage extra.

Mrs K. M. Devi, SAGUNA, BENGAL.



BIOCHEMIC MEDICINE

OUR MACHINE MADE

M.BHATTACHARYYA & CO

ECONOMIC PHARMACY,

84.CLIVE STREET.CALCUTTA

# MANCHUKUO: Educational And Industrial Activities Of The Puppet State Under Japan's Guidance

**(Manchukuo has been an ever-recurring name in foreign news ever since Japan set up the puppet state in 1932. Little, however, has been known of the conditions in that country. The following extracts about educational and economic developments from a pamphlet issued by the Manchukuo Government, despite their obvious bias, will be found of interest.)**

Public education in Manchukuo, except in the Hsingan provinces, comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education. In the Hsingan Provinces, education, although in accordance with the policy as outlined by the Department of Education, is governed by the Department of Mongolia Administration so that special care and attention can be given to the population in this respect.

Work in this field is being organized into three departments, namely, school education, social education and cultural work. The primary object of school education is character building, with the principle of equal opportunity for all as the foundation of the whole educational system. Compilation of new text-books is progressing rapidly and in most of the schools the new text-books are already in

Harvesting Soya Beans.

use. Practical vocational training is another important work of the schools.

## SCHOOLS

A. Primary schools now number roughly 13,000 with 770,000 pupils and 24,265 teachers. Each primary school is divided into lower (4yr.), and the upper (2yr.) Efforts are made to increase these institutions gradually and also to improve the quality of teachers.

B. Middle schools number 162 for boys and 40 for girls. Students total 28,866 and teachers 1,884. Lower and upper middle school courses each run for three years.

C. Vocational education is given at most of the upper middle schools but in addition there are also independent vocational schools (3yr.-course) which number 28, with 2,602 students and 227 teachers.

D. Normal training. Importance is attached to the training of good teachers for which reason a higher normal school was established in Kirin in September, 1934. Besides there are some 100 ordinary normal schools and other teachers training institutes.

## SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

In the field of social education, the national traits of the people and the actual conditions of the country are given due consideration. A five-year programme is being worked out for adult education. Cultural work covers a vast field of activities, and it must of necessity proceed gradually.

Beginning 1934 an annual subsidy of MY 40,000 is being granted from the national treasury to improve and expand the work for adult education. In all some 2,236 schools now exist for adults. In addition there are 72 popular educational institutes and 55 popular lecture halls.

A National Library was established in Mukden in April, 1932, while in June, 1935, a National Museum was opened also in Mukden, which contains memories of the country's once illustrious history. These institutions will undoubtedly help to promote the nation's cultural enterprises. The authorities have already taken steps to preserve historic buildings and relics throughout the country. The lama temples and other architectures in Jehol are receiving special attention of the Government which has decided to expend MY 23,000 for preliminary investigation necessary to their permanent preservation.

## ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES.

Manchukuo is endowed with fertile farm lands, dense forests and rich mineral and fishery resources, but in the former days no efforts were made to develop these resources scientifically for the good of the people as a whole. On March 1, 1933, this Government published a general outline of economic construction in order to rationalize, as well as unify, various economic activities and designated the goal toward which efforts should be directed. According to this outline, there are four basic policies as follows:—

Firstly, the interests of the people as a whole will be made the key-note and efforts will be made to prevent any exclusive class of people from monopolizing the benefits of the exploitation of natural resources and the development of industries, and to enable all to enjoy such benefits.

Secondly, in order to develop all natural resources most effectively and to secure a co-ordinated development of every branch of economy, national control will be exerted on important economic activities and measures for their rationalization devised.

Thirdly, in the work of unlocking resources and encouraging industries, the principle of the open door and equal opportunity will be observed. In the spirit of this principle, capital investments from various parts of the world will be invited, while appropriate and effectual use will be made of the technical skill and experience and other essence of civilization, taken from advanced nations.

Finally, with a view to harmonizing and rationalizing economic relations among Eastern Asiatic countries, and in view of the close economic inter-dependence between Japan and this country, emphasis will be placed upon securing co-operation between the two nations, and thereby rendering more intimate the relationship of mutual assistance.

These four policies being fundamental in the projected economic construction, they will be thoroughly and scrupulously observed in all cases so as to insure their complete execution.

## AGRICULTURE

Manchoukuo, with large tracts of land with one of the most fertile soils in the world, is chiefly a farming country. Agriculture is the backbone of national economy upon which are based almost all our industries, trade and commerce, and communications. Of the 32,482,627 souls, nearly 85 per cent. are engaged in agriculture, while out of the total area of 300,000,000 acres, some 83,000,000 acres are estimated to be arable, of which about 39,000,000 acres are cultivated. In other words, at present, about 27.6 per cent. of the total or about 46.9 per cent. of the arable land is tilled leaving 53.1 per cent. yet to be cultivated. Staple farm products include soya beans, kaoliang, millet, maize, wheat, rice, hemp and perilla seeds. The commodities are mostly exported to Japan, China and Germany.

In view of the important position held by this country as a granary of the world, the Government is making investigations and taking various measures to increase the yield of the above-mentioned produces as well as to raise raw cotton, wheat, leaf tobacco, hemp, wild silk, beet, fruits and vegetables. An agricultural experimental station was established at Chinchow in 1932 to promote the cultivation of raw cotton and leaf tobacco, and another at Koshan in 1933 to improve and increase the growth of soya beans and wheat in North Manchuria. A similar station was founded at Ningan this year to foster the raising of wheat. As for raw cotton, the Government, in 1933, inaugurated the Raw Cotton Association with branches at the various cotton producing districts with the object of studying ways and means to raise 150,000,000 catties of raw cotton by bringing some 750,000 acres of land under cultivation within the next 20 years. It also formed in 1934 the Manchuria Raw Cotton Co., whose purpose is twofold: to aid the farmers to sell their cotton without losses and to improve the quality of cotton. The establishment of a silk conditioning house at Antung to improve wild-silk crops is also under consideration.

Gymnastic exercises for girls.

Stilt Dancers.

## FORESTRY

Magnificent virgin forests, "Seas of Forests," are found in the northeastern sections of Manchoukuo and for the purpose of their preservation and securing their rational management, authorities of the new regime have stopped the granting of fresh forest concessions and have commenced to classify forests into three categories, viz., State, public and private. At the outset the authorities took over the various forests of the Central Bank in Kirin Province as State forests, for which purpose the sum of MY 2,000,000 was appropriated in the 1933 supplementary budget. Some 350 species of timber are found in the forest regions located in the Yalu Valley, Tumen Valley, Mutan Valley, Lalin Valley, Sanhsing District, Great Hsingan Range and Small Hsingan Range. The total area of these forests is estimated at 35,631,000 hectares with about 2,500,000,000 cu. m. of timber. A five-year programme for the investigation of forests by means of aerial photography is also being worked out. It is expected that with the progress of forest investigations, and enactment of new forestry laws and regulations, the most

*(Continued on page 37)*

# A Cryptogram of the Hike in the Snow

AS is usual at the time of a heavy snowstorm, the athletically inclined members of Blinkville society gathered at Summit hill to engage in winter sports. There was also a stranger in their midst, a certain Mr. Noah Count of Musk Cow, who took this occasion to remind the Blinkville citizens that, what they called a hill was hardly more than a snowbank and that if they really wished to know what coasting and skiing were like, they should visit the huge eminence on the outskirts of his native town.

Noah rather overdid himself in describing the merits of this place, for the Blinkvillers decided to hike over to Musk Cow and sample the coasting possibilities. Alas for poor Noah! In spite of his excuses, he was impressed into service as a guide and though the unwilling leader took the most roundabout way through the largest snowdrifts, he could not shake off his persistent followers, and the party finally reached the much advertised spot only to find that what hill there had been, had been removed in grading a road. The irate Blinkvillers declared that since there was no hill there, they would construct one and straightway began to heap up a huge mound of snow, using the loquacious Noah for a corner-stone. They all agreed that he was the biggest bluff they had ever seen.

The accompanying drawing pictures the retreat from Musk Cow. The fact that the portraits of some of the townspeople occur several times is due to the custom in Blinkville Art of indicating a person's importance by repetition of his image. This custom also accounts for the majority of the citizenry being missing.

The figures form a pictorial cryptogram. That is, if you substitute a letter for each kind of figure, the groups of figures will form words which will make up a familiar proverb.

(For the solutions of this puzzle see page 39).

Tel. Adds: "PREDICT", Kathlal.

WORLD RENOWNED

JYOTISHI P. SHARMA

(Predict Astrologer)

Awarded MEDALS and CERTIFICATES, not only by eminent persons from India, but also from Europe, Africa, China and Japan, for his accurate foretelling. You will be amazed at his deep knowledge in Astrology.

It is charged up to Rs. 5 for one question but through special reduced rates Rs. 2|6 with postage are charged for correct answers to any three questions. Foreign: Five shillings. Write stating age and Time of writing.

A future life account predicted with the answers.

PREDICT ASTROLOGICAL HALL, (REGD.)

SHARMA BHUVAN, (C. Block), KATHLAL, Via Nadiad, B.B. and C. I. Railway.

## A 1936 Catch for the New Year

NEW YEAR'S eve at Beanville is a time of general relaxation, when the youngsters are allowed the privilege of staying up till the wee small hours. Most of the houses put on some sort of appropriate decoration and, not to be outdone in community spirit, the Young Arctic Explorers' Association resolved to display the numerals 1936 in electric lights.

Unfortunately, several hundred other people had the same idea and by the time Puzzle Pete reached the Electric Supply Store, there were only five numerals left; four fours and a ten. Puzzle Pete bought the numerals and arranged them in such a manner over the door of the club house, that they equalled the number 1936. How were they arranged?

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

# Surest Way To War

## Henry Nevinson, Octogenarian War Correspondent, Denounces Piling Up Of Armaments

Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, the author and former war correspondent, at the age of 79 is still hard at work. It is invigorating to discuss problems of to-day with him, writes Mr. J. L. Hodson in the "News Chronicle". He said to me:

"Unfortunately I suppose my death cannot be far off, but I hate the idea of going out. Everything is so extraordinarily interesting, and most of the world is so beautiful, even apart from some people in it."

When I asked whether he thinks the world is a better place to live in than a generation ago, he said: "I gather from Labour people I know, such as Sir Ben Turner, who went to work as boys, that the condition of the working people is a great deal improved.

"The whole standard of life is now higher except for that of estate owners and aristocrats, so many of whom have had to sell their houses, and such beautiful houses, too! For some reason I regret the disappearance of their estates.

### Fear Abroad

"On the other hand, looking at the world abroad, I see that aeroplanes frighten us all and fill us with fear, and fear is a cursed thing as a guide in public affairs. The French are afraid that Italy will join with Germany in the next war and that France won't have a chance. That is why M. Laval wants to placate Mussolini".

"We talked of which problem he would try to solve first of those which press us at home. He said: "If I saw a way out, I should put unemployment first."

"Whether transferring men to new trades and new regions is possible in any considerable numbers, I don't know. I doubt whether you could get many colliers into new trades.

"But nothing is so appalling to any human being as being unemployed. There's a splendid passage in Carlyle's 'Past and Present" about that. Men can be happy if they have work to do.

### "Amateur Butchers."

"It is unemployment that turns the rich into amateur butchers, shooters of birds and hunters of the fox and the stag. They kill to occupy their leisure, and escape boredom.

"Before I die I should like to see the prohibition of all blood sports, especially stag-hunting. The stag-hunting on Exmoor is execrable.

"The dogs drove the stag into the water and began to eat him alive. I was a pretty good runner at Oxford and took part in the beagling. I can still remember the hare's shriek when the hounds got him.

"I want to see the death penalty abolished, and a reform of the divorce laws, I am on the side of A. P. Herbert there. It was a gallant thing he did in the House the other day—rising the question of private members' time and demanding the reform in his maiden speech..

"Another reform I should like to see before I die is the raising of the school age still further—to public school age, so that the gulf between the educated and the uneducated may be bridged.

"On the other hand I don't want to add to those who leave the universities and cannot get jobs. I would advocate a two-year period of manual work for all classes, especially the wealthy.

### Surest Way To War.

"For the best hope of Peace I want a limitation of armaments. Sir Edward Grey (as he then was) used to say that the surest way to war was the piling up of arms. Drastic limitation is a first step."

Turning to wishes that more directly concern himself Mr. Nevinson said he would like to finish two books he has in hand; one named "Running Accompaniments," a series of essays and reflections on what he has seen and done, which will make I imagine, a fine companion to his autobiography "Fire of Life"; and the second book, at the moment without a title, will be a selection of essays he wrote for the "Nation," "New Leader" and "Spectator," dealing with literature, Ireland and slavery in Central Africa, which he did a good deal to expose.

"He has a dim hope, too, of being able to visit Buenos Ayres with the Pen Club—South America is the only continent he has not yet touched.

If any young reformer wants inspiration, he may find it perhaps in the thought of Mr. Nevinson, in his eightieth year, full of work, and ardent in putting the world a little more firmly on the right road.

---

For years there had been a bitter feud between MacGregor and MacTavish, but at last MacGregor decided it was time to bury the hatchet.

So he approached MacTavish, and they shook hands and made peace. Then MacGregor suggested a drink.

"An' noo,', said he, as they reached the vilage inn what'll ye hae?"

"A double whisky."

"There ye go. Startin' the row all over again!"

# "The Rowdy Plenipotents"

(Continued from page 21)

butt in his nose in the rummy affair, and the President un-elect passed the following order:—

"Whereas it has been brought to my notice that there was or is or would be a chance of the daughter-in-law falling sick due to some inexplicable and unaccountable reasons, and whereas it is or would be imperative that some stringent steps should be taken to prevent the out-break of the epidemic under review,

I, Dhondu Dagdu Kankar, President un-elect, convened a meeting of the Hon. home members and was satisfied that there were sufficient grounds to pass an arbitrary order and therefore drafted such findings and conditions with reasons of the malady and treatment and immediately caused them to be published on the home notice board for receiving tenders; And whereas after the lapse of a satisfactory period (accord'ng to the Hon. members) no tenderer has shone forth; And whereas a doctor bloke is out of quest'on for substantial reasons stated elsewhere, ,

I, Dhondu Dagdu Kankar, President un-elect, pass the under-mentioned Order:—

"No treatment of any description or nature is allowed or is necessary for the daughter-in-law, and no doctor, physic'an and the like chapples should ever be entertained under any circumstances and conditions. The Order should be circulated among all concerned. Any breach of discipline would be treated as offence against the sanctioned custom and rites. Action, to the extent of expelling an incumbent, will be taken against the offender.

Signed .....etc.,

You see now why I was in the mud? Wifey was really in a precarious condition and expert medical service was urgently needed (take it from me that I place no faith in the name of a phys'c'an), and moreover I cared not for other peoples' money (for who else was to supply the funds?). I made post-haste to engage a medical man. I showered two or three green notes on the doctor fellow (still I owe him a green note) and the current expenditure exceeded ten teners. Th's is why the I. O. Us. Under every imaginable pretext I harassed my friends, sympathisers, and under this or that hook extracted the requisite funds out of their pockets. I am really sorry for some of the poor chaps who had to borrow from others for me. But you know, I simply can't help it And this went on for over more than a good year; I could not secure any job to make my legs to stand on. This means that I was not in a position to satisfy the monetary claims. That is that. Why I was in the soup, you see.

As regards the arbitrary order of expelling the Offender, etc., I invented a brainy device. My auntie's half-sister's neice's daughin-law's brother's wife's half-cousin was a pet and particular she—friend of the grand pa. She was running ahead of the fifties with not a care to care for. I just placed the rocky side of the affair before her, bottled her and advocated her solid help in the form of nursing. By the by, I praised her high skill in nursing and the like and the poor creature was all sympathy, which means was easily bottled. The Hon. family members at first showed signs of tough warfare but grand pa cooled down their spirits. He simply can't see his way to dis'ease his old she-pal. In order to please the members, he, however, rejected my plea for funds.

During the four months' treatment, there certainly were occasions of warfare of a very serious nature, for the black clouds were looming on the horizons. But we simply returned them with thanks, er—unwelcomed them.

The malady affair over, my auntie's half-sister's etc., cous'n, took leave of us, me and wifey in particular, in jovial spirits. She had really rendered a most wonderful servce. What needed to cheer and refresher up in the hard and twenty two hours' labour of nursing was golden words of praise. I would saunter to an editor for choicest terms and armed with the vocabulary, would shower upon her the sunlight.

This explains everything, eh? The monetary problems and all that, I mean. Now your brain would work. You would also know why I hate the odious medicine creatures, the physicians in particular.

And lo! Even after all this, grand pa had asked me to collect purse fund for guy of a physician. That darned business to work under the directions of an impossible creature!

I saw the gentleman (as if he ever really was) to whom I was specially deputed by my father's pa. Let us call him as 'X' (not the pa's pa, but the tum). It was not a pleasant meeting. Far from it. No animate being could entertain a friendly feeling for the 'X,' I assure you. He had such goggling eyes, a voice like a bleating goat, and all that sort. No manners and tea affair, you see!

I took bundles of receipt books, papers, pencils and what not and took his leave. I was as it were in a trance while he was gabbing. Clean forgot what he said or what I was to do with those dashed printed books.

The first and the last thing I saw in the street was a motor car running madly right in my direction. I tried to give a wide berth to the auntie, but she just seemed to hug me alright.

I awoke to find myself in a cozy bed, with a couple of anxious angles bending over me.

"Oh!" cooed the sweet angel No. 1 "So, there you are."

"Yes, here I am. But where?" I inquired.

"In a gentleman's house" Angel No. 2 assured.

"Gentleman! But is he by chance a physician or a doctor?"

"No. Why?"

"Never mind why. I feel relief. Will you kindly present my compliments to the gentleman and ask him to favour me with an interview?"

"Oh sure."

And within the next ten minutes, I was making friends with a sunny old bird.

"Sorry to have hampered you."

"To have what?"

"Hampered you. You were collecting the purse fund for the celebrated physician and then this accident——you know."

"What accident?"

"Oh please don't be funny. I am sorry that I could not collect your receipt books. I may, however, recompense you. Say, will you kindly accept this thing as a donation to the function?"

He passed on to me a green sparkling note.

Thought I was sort of dream'ng. A gent voluntarily donating an amount like that! One of the seven wonders.

"And be kind enough not to mention my name in the list. Say, gift from a friend or friends, understand?"

"But you would want receipt—". I babled out when I found voice, for the whole thing took pretty goodish time to trickle down into my head."

"No, no thanks. I trust a gentleman."

Gentleman! Hurrah!! Me a gentleman!!! H'm, fine talk that.

"As for your inexplicable delay and waste of your valued time, I would just request one favour and take the liberty of presenting"—here the sunny bird handed over to me a delightful paper slip (hope all the gents who are gents and editors who are editors and desire me to call them sunny would imitate this example!) "this to you."

I could not believe my eyes. It was a cheque on the local bank and I was the master of a neat amount worth about five hundred.

"Be pleased to favour me with your company at leisure." The respected (Now, now don't pull my legs. I shall and will always call him 'respected') gentleman 'byed' me, as I toddled along homewards.

Grand pa was besides himself with delight when he knew what enormous funds I had collected. What they expected the most was about two to three tenners. I was, however, the Century batsman.

The Xs, Zs and Ys spoke and made volumes of me. The purse fund made them bounce. After the function was over they gathered forces and pitched their influences with the result that they secured for me a nice decent job. Light work, substantial salary, ample leisure time and all that. The coveted heaven of slaves!!

Well, as you seem to have read the whole rotten thing from the beginning, let me tell you that all my I. O. Us were cleared when I cashed the Cheque. With the job to pull on, I won popularity in the home circles as well. Every now and then wifey is praised for her forbearance, simplicity, delicacy, her hubby's intelligence and what not qualities. The respected gentleman who 'Chequed' me is also one of my bosom friends now.

The course of life never runs smooth for about a good number of years, say mostly in the prime of youth.

And then?

It's all O.K.

For Sure and Safe
BIRTH CONTROL
The New Oxygen Contraceptive

Price Rs 1/8 per tube
CONTRAFANT
For fresh supply & Complete Literature write to
ANGLO GERMAN DRUG CO. 12 RAMPART ROW FORT BOMBAY

DEAFNESS!
Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request
Dr. RONTGEN, Sagunia, Bengal (B.B.)

Lily's

Malted
RICH IN MALT & MILK
Biscuits
MOST NUTRITIOUS
LILY BISCUIT Co
2.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION CHIEF ENGINEERS Say:
The Bengal Lamps as I saw them manufactured in the factory of the BENGAL ELECTRIC LAMP WORKS, LTD., within the precincts of the metropolis of Bengal are in every way equal to the best imported electric bulbs from anywhere in the world. There are twenty-two processes to go through before a finished lamp is issued for the market. On merit as to quality and price, these lamps should hold their own in open competition. If the public bodies do not buy them they may rightly be blamed for indifference to indigenous effort and for unreasoned bias for foreign goods.
(Sd.) B.N. DEY,
D.Sc., London,
6-12-33. Chief Engineer,
Corporation of Calcutta.
THE BENGAL ELECTRIC LAMP WORKS, Ltd.
2|3, CLIVE ROW: CALCUTTA

# TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

## DO YOU KNOW?

The tomato is not a vegetable, but a fruit. It contains a wholesome acid which is known as citric acid. It abounds in vitamins and has a great deal of iron. That is the reason why it is a very good food for those who are suffering from a deficiency of blood.

* * * *

Scientists tell us that the body loses about an ounce of salts every day. These salts are chlorides, sulphates, phosphates, and others like magnesium, sodium, and potassium. Hence the importance of making good this daily loss by eating those foods that contain the organic food salts. They are fruits, vegetables, fruit juices, milk and whole grain cereals.

* * * *

If you chew your food thoroughly before swallowing it, any chance of your over-eating becomes less. Complete mastication, or good chewing, means better digestion and excellent exercise for your teeth.

* * * *

The terrific pressure of a blow on the ears is injurious to the delicate and sensitive membranes of the ear. There are many cases on record which report that deafness, ruptured ear drums, and even brain diseases result from the practice of boxing children on the ears. Mothers and teachers must learn to be careful when they are scolding their children or wards.

* * * *

An oldish appearance of the face can come about prematurely if a person does not dring enough water every day. The fullness and roundness of the face is due to the amount of fluids it contains. When they are lacking, the face appears lean and haggard and the skin is folded and shrivelled.—"Medical Talk for the Home."

SEXIN
Guaranteed Cure for
GONORRHOEA
and All Urinary Diseases
Sole Distributors for India:
SUN CHEMICALS,
Bombay, Post B 381.

## Deep Breathing Helps To Cleanse Blood

### *There Is Nothing That Will Overcome Chill Like A Definite Effort To Deepen Act Of Breathing*

The children who romp and play and the big folks who take indicious exercise are the better for their activity, because of thus stirring the lung tissues into health and vigour, and of exposing all the blood stream to a general aeration. It is this process that changes the blood stream from the dark red venous flow that returns after making the circuit of the body to the bright red arterial blood that pours back into the heart after its bath of fresh oxygen in the cells of the lungs, writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in "Montreal Gazette."

When we talk about the breath of life we mean that without this continuous process we could not have life. It is the essential process of remaining alive. But there are many additional benefits and comforts that may be secured through deep breathing that should not be overlooked.

Perhaps the first is the matter of improved posture. The rhythmic filling and emptying of the chest or thoracic cavity lifts the shoulders and strengthens the chest muscles. The exercise affects the carriage of the head upon the neck, the angle of vision and, to at least a slight degree, the delicate balance of the ear mechanism.

Of course, the intake of fresh oxygen into the lungs is like throwing another log on the fire. The heat of the body is increased and the factor called our kinetic energy is stimulated.

When these sharp winds come upon us suddenly we need this added stoking to the inner fires almost more than we need additional clothing. There is nothing that will subdue and overcome a feeling of chill and oncoming cold like a definite effort to deepen the act of breathing.

When you feel little crinkles of cold like tiny icicles trailing up your spine try straightening up, holding up the head, and breathing the lungs full of air to the point of bursting. If they seem cramped, try flailing the arms about or walking on tiptoe, as if reaching for more air.

You will be rewarded by a comforting sense of warmth, and a feeling of helping to rout a possible cold.

Did you ever feel as if you just couldn't keep from yawning? That's just oxygen hunger brought on by weariness or weakness or sleepiness. Try filling the lungs full to the top with fresh air.

Go to the open window, if possible, and get really fresh air at a different temperature. The cough that sometimes overcomes you, especially in a crowd, can usually be controlled in the same way. The breath must be full enough to fill the upper bronchial tubes and be held until the throat muscles distend.

Many forms of pair are caused by minor muscle spasms which can be straightened out of their kink by full breathing.

It is just like blowing the wrinkles out of a paper bag by breathing it full of air. Many kinds of gall bladder and liver distresses are caused by blocking the secretions by congestion. Filling the lungs with air until the entire diaphragm is lifted and rubbing the affected area gently will often assist the circulation to clear out the congestion.

Anyway, it relieves the organ to lift the surrounding pressure and let it move, just as we shift our limbs when they tire.

Our general tendency to ride instead of walk, sit instead of stand, allows the contents of the abdomen to settle into a mass. Often fatty tissue builds up around these organs, interfering still more with any change in position.

Deep breathing, particularly if accompanied by voluntary exercise of the outer abdominal muscles, will stir the "innords" aid them in their normal functions, and make a marked difference in one's general comfort.

**Dr. M. Z. R. Siddiqui, who is the first from Gwalior State to become F.R.C.S. (Eng.), returned to India last week. He was a well-known inter-collegiate sportsman of the Grant Medical College, Bombay.**

## FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

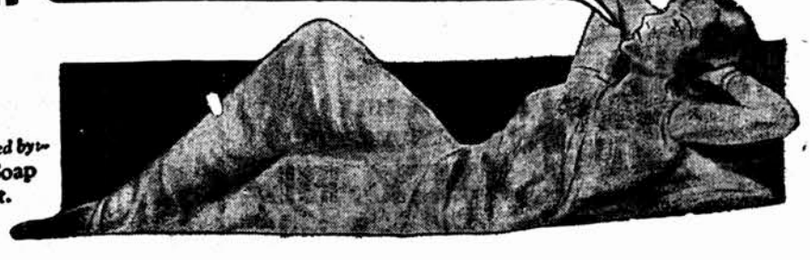
Where a burn is not very severe, tea leaves from the cold teapot can be applied and tied on with a bandage.

For bad burns and scalds, the first, and main, thing to do is to exclude air until the doctor comes. Baking soda made very thick in a little water can be applied to the burn on pieces of lint or old linen dipped in the solution of baking soda and water and laid in strips to cover the bad places. Be sure and lay it in strips, not in one, whole piece of places. Be sure and lay it in cloth. Because it must be easy to remove.

COLD TEA

If you haven't baking soda (one doesn't see it in every kitchen these days) dip the strips of linen or lint into strong cold tea and lay them across the burns or scalds. Keep the patient rested and quiet until the doctor comes. Burns or scalds, especially on young children are, as you must know very very serious and medical atention should be obtained as soon as possible.

A Beauty help for Hair and Complexion
CAPITAL SOAP
CONTAINS VALUABLE EXTRACTS of SHIKAKAI
My hair is soft and silky, I never have any dandruff in it, my skin is smooth and clear, I am never troubled with blackheads, pimples and other skin troubles because I use only Capital Soap for washing both my hair and face. The delicate appealing fragrance of Capital Soap stays behind long after I have washed and that is another reason I'll never use any other soap.

Manufactured by—
Vegetable Soap Works, Calicut.
Branches:—
Bombay and Madras.


# Sunday Chronicle

# Lucky Number Scheme

## Preserve this Copy

## It May Fetch You

## Rs. 100!

**37**
Readers
Stand
to get
**Rs. 500**

We undertake to buy this copy from You for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/- Rs. 25/-, Rs. 10/-, or Rs. 5/- if it bears one of the "LUCKY NUMBERS"

## LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of February will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | copy at | Rs. 100 |
| 2 | copies at | „ 50 each |
| 4 | „ | „ 25 „ |
| 10 | „ | „ 10 „ |
| 20 | „ | „ 5 „ |
| | | Total Rs. 500 |

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

*DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.*

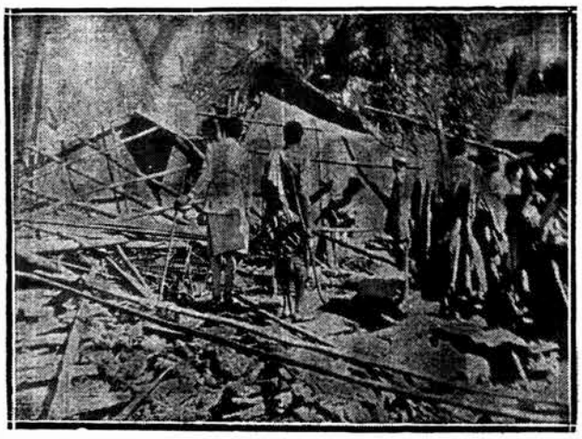
# Ethiopia On The Renaissance

(Continued from page 11)

substance, so adhesive it brings travel to a standstill. It is with this substance, after adding a special hay to prevent cracking, that the walls of houses in Ethiopia are built. After the mixture has dried, something bordering on concrete is the result. Houses which remain ten to fifteen years without need of repair are mute testimonies of the practicability of the stuff.

## Handiwork Of Haile Selassie

In the pre-Haile Selassie I era much could be desired to make Addis Ababa take on the earmarks of a capital. But with the death of the Empress Zaouditou and the coming into full power of Haile Selassie an "old order changeth, yielding place to new." We are now witnessing Ethiopia on the renaissance. Before this transition period Ethiopia was a name as far as the Occidental world was concerned, associated with such names as Nineveh or Canaan. The present Emperor has done nothing short of miracles to make this country shake itself out of the shell of medievalism and to keep abreast of a modern world. A part of the magnitude of this job may be conceived when it is realized that in effecting a modernization of the country not only must the perverted desires of European politics be circumscribed, but also, not one of the reins which hold the various and distant provinces be allowed to get slack. Over each big province a Ras (King) rules. He is responsible for the province and the people of that province to the Emperor only. Ethiopia is a large country, its area four times as big as England, Scotland and Wales put together. A number of Rases must of necessity to govern the many provinces. Keeping these Rases in check, and at the same time furthering vastly progressive schemes, require the brain of a super politician, a natural born leader, and the indefatigability of a true pioneer—all of which qualities Haile Salassie possesses. These qualities are indispensable to an Emperor who must rule over Rases very little less powerful than himself. The title "King of Kings" is no empty phrase. Not that the Rases lack patriotism. The Ethiopian's forte is an almost fanatic love of country. But in every country during the process of emerging from the well of stagnancy there is never a shortage of those who think that "the old ways are good enough."



**Ethiopian Emperor's Palace at Dessye, in ruins, after Italiian aerial attack.**

Credit must be given to the new dynasty, for a clean Addis Ababa, seemed with well-paved streets, an electric street-lighting system, numerous hospitals, plentiful schools in which a foreign language, generally English or French, is compulsory, not only in Addis Ababa but all through the interior, an efficient postal system, and a world-wide radio broadcasting station which is the last thing in modernity, to name a few.

## Main Thoroughfare

The main thoroughfare, the Ras Makonnen street, named after the father of the Emperor, is now lined with up-to-date shops which would do credit to Paris or London. And half-hidden among groves of stately eucalyptus trees and over-flowering gardens, we find the residential bungalows. These cottages are indeed comfortable. There are also stone houses of greater or lesser grandeur, but the new Imperial palace, which was recently completed for the occasion of the visit last year of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and of which more in my next article, is a crowning feature of Addis Ababa.

To-day the hum of a city can be distinctly heard in Addis Ababa. A few years ago only a few ancient automobiles wandered shiftily about the roads. To-day, thanks to well-paved roads, thousands of new high-speed cars make jaywalking as risky—if not riskier than—in London or New York. Even to the drone of airoplanes, now intensified by the war, Addis Ababa is cityfied: The Imperial aerodromes, are quite near the city

Every year the Emperor sends numbers of students to universities in England, the United States of America, France, Egypt, Japan, Switzerland, Belgium and Palestime to master professions such as medicine, various branches of engineering and political and industrial economics. These trained young men who return to their native soil after completing their various courses are slowly forming the Emperor's pillars on which to build and further his extensive schemes for a completely modern Ethiopia a few years hence. The great work is now checked—not stopped—by this Italian aggression. But with an end to the war, I predict a period of activity, prosperity and modernization for Ethiopia, the like of which has never yet been seen on the African continent.

# Portrait Of An 18th Century English Duchess

(Continued from page 13)

care—in silk—hired a chaise and went. But on arriving at her destination quite to her surprise, she was not received. However much she tried to explain, she was told that the Duchess knew nothing about her. Puzzled and disappointed, she had to return. That evening at the theatre, however, her perplexity was even greater. For, she found that save for three boxes taken by others, all the rest, besides a great number of tickets, had been taken by the Duchess of Queensberry. What was more, at home there was a note from Kitty asking her to come to see the duchess next morning.

Not knowing what might happen, this time Mrs. Bellamy, resolved to go on foot, hoping in this way to prevent any chairman from seeing her reception, it chanced to be like that of the day before.

But this time, it was entirely different to her astonishment, she was received straight into the Duchess's room." Well young woman" she was asked, "what business had you in a chair yesterday"? It was a fine morning and you might have walked." And looking at the visitor's linen gown "you looked as you ought to do now. Nothing is so vulgar as wearing silk in a morning. Simplicity best becomes youth. And you do not stand in need of ornaments. Therefore always dress plain, except when you are on the stage."

Having thus been admonished and made to understand the motive of her reception of the previous day, Mrs. Bellamy was given the money for the tickets, in addition to some more, and sent home in Kitty's own coach, for the sake of safety—with so much money some accident might overtake her.

### UNENGLISH UNCONVENTIONALITY.

That she was devoid of certain prejudices, can be seen by the care and education she gave a young boy from Jamaica, called Soubize. Though at the time, coloured people were only kept as slaves, Kitty, much to the annoyance of her friends, payed little regard to the colour of the young boy's skin and educated him as was then the privilege of the white-skinned. She thought that, to teach him all he wished to learn was "more wholesome than letting him serve in the house." He was taught riding and fencing and was provided with "plenty of pocket money". " . . . . He rode in High Park on a fine horse attended by a groom", and adds the authoress, "what sounds strange to us in these days, he became a member of several fashionable clubs". One cannot help being astonished, when the English hold these feudal prejudices even today.

"Happy, happy lad! What a fortune is thine! Look around upon the miserable fate of almost all of our unfortunate colour Superadded to ignorance see slavery and the contempt of those very wretches who roll in affluence from our labour!" are words that well accentuate the significance of Kitty's treatment of Soubize. They were written to the latter by Sancho, another of his race, whose help Kitty sought to correct her protege when he got into bad ways. Sancho himself had been a slave who had managed, first by himself and later with help, to learn to read and write—and even to learn elocution from Sheridan.

### A POWERFUL PORTRAIT

The authoress with her elegant style and a clever arrangement of the dossier has furnished appropriate, relief to the remarkable personality of her heroine. An excellent use too, has been made of the rich and amusing material provided by Kitty's long life of whims and eccentricities.

Throughout the book, there is much material about many important personalities of the period. Of Gay, for instance—of his life in Scotland, in the household of the banished duke and duchess—we come to know quite a lot. In fact, for a moment, he seems as important a personage of the book as Kitty herself. And his and his patroness', sometimes joint, correspondence with Swift, facilitate a considerable insight into the personalities of all the three. Violet Biddulph also tells us a good deal of the customs—and fashions too—of the time, and a great deal that is of historical value. But far too much has been said of some of Kitty's ancestors and contemporaries. At times, their biographies have been dealt with at too much length, with no apparent justification.

*KITTY DUCHESS OF QUEENSBURY, By Violet Biddulph, Ivor, Nicholson and Watson, London, 15|- net.


## DON'T BE A WRECK. HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

### Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up." A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which develops the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Rs. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187, Bombay 2.

Bombay Agents:—
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

# THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

## TERRIBLE NEW EXPLOSIVE

A new high explosive, iodide of nitrogen, so powerful that a housefly alighting on it will explode it, was described by Professor Wood to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at St. Louis.

Professor Wood said he would refrain from describing how it could be used to wipe out the human race, but suggested that a little of it sprinkled on a garden fence would relieve the neighbourhood of squalling cats.

## SAFETY FOR SAFES

A safe door is not always a safe door, as is proved constantly by the modern scientific cracksman. But a door recently made for the main treasury vault of a leading continental bank would appear to be the safest safe door ever produced. It is made of Tannsteel, the hardest manufactured metal known; it is circular in form, 8ft in diameter, 34in. thick, and weighs about 35 tons. It is, however, so beautifully balanced, that, should its lock prove negotiable, a touch of the hand would swing it open.

Its lock, therefore, is a marval of complexity. For example, it has 100,000,000 possible combinations, so that, were a burglar to have half a lifetime wherein to ring changes, he would be unlikely to hit on the right one. Furthermore, the locks operate twenty steel volts, each 5in. thick. The keyholes, too, automatically close, so that explosives cannot be inserted, and all joints are liquid-proof. But, even in the unlikely event of the locks being destroyed, the door would refuse to open, because explosive and blowpipe would each automatically operate devices inside, which would jam the mechanism.

## OLYMPIC TELEVISION PICTURES

The most important events of the Olympic games are to be transmitted direct by the Berlin Television sending Station, and the necessary preparations are now being carried out by the German Postal Ministry in co-operation with the Organising Committee for the XIth Olypaid. This will be the first occasion on which comprehensive television pictures of such important open-air gatherings have been transmitted. Friends of sport who are unable to be present in the Stadium will thus be given the opportunity to witness the events as they are taking place, in the television receiving rooms provided for the public throughout Berlin.

This five-year-old boy, Pierre Joliot-Curie is the third generation of the only family which can boast of five Nobel Prizes for scientific research. His mother is Mme. Joliot-Curie whose radium experiments are watched with interest in every part of the globe.

# World Recreation Congress

## Representatives Of Nations To Display Their National Holiday Customs Through Music, Dancing, Plays And Songs

The World Congress for Leisure and Recreation will be held in Hamburg and Berlin during the week previous to the XIth Olympic Games.

In accordance with a decision of the International Congress for Recreation held at Los Angeles in 1932, and in agreement with its organizers as well as with the International Advisory Committee, the preparatory work has been undertaken by a German Organizing Committee. The members of the latter include representatives of the German "Kraft durch Freude" recreation movement, also influential representatives of the movement to secure adequate leisure for all workers.

It will be the task of the Congress to discuss the manifold aspects of the holiday movement in the cultural countries. Further reports will be submitted and the experiences in the individual countries in recent years exchanged. Moreover, it is the aim of the Congress to awaken the widest understanding, both in public and private circles, for the moral and material support of a purposeful shaping and using of leisure time which will help to develop culture. The German holiday movement recognises in co-operation a valuable medium to promote that rapproachement in the service of peace which is striven for by the best forces in all countries. Contact already established with interested circles and persons in other lands reveals the enthusiasm in joint effort which will enable the World Congress for Leisure and Recreation to realise its aims, to the benefit not only of the individual but of the community.

In the discussions of the Congress both German and foreign leaders will deal with the forms and methods of the efforts for leisure and recreation, widely diversified through the character of the different countries and their peoples.

PEOPLE'S FESTIVAL

At a "People's Festival" in Hamburg, which will proclaim the joy of life of the nations, German and other groups will display their own popular holiday customs through music, dancing, plays and songs.

The rallying cry for the Congress is: "Happiness-Peace". On the conclusion of the Hamburg meetings the foreign groups—as guests of the German Organizing Committee—will be given the opportunity to take part in some of the popular displays and festivals, to be held throughout Germany in connection with the National "Kraft durch Freude" Week, and thus to become personally acquainted with the leisure work of the German people.

The City of Hamburg and all German circles concerned will do everything in their power to make the stay of the foreign groups in Germany a pleasant one.

The official invitations, with detailed programme, will be issued shortly to the Governments and also to organisations and leaders of the holiday movements.

All queries should be addressed to:—

Welt-Kongress fur Freizeit und Erholung (Deutscher Organisations-Ausschuss), Hardenbergstrasse 43, Charlottenburg 2. Berlin. Telephone: C I Steinplatz 7111. Cable address: Lebensfreude Berlin.

"Jack finds it much cheaper to develop his photographs himself."

## GREAT BARRIER CORAL REEF

### Australia To Subsidise British Expedition

The Australian Government has decided to give £1,250 towards the cost of a British marine biological expedition to investigate biological problems connected with the Great Barrier Reef, off the Queensland coast. The grant, according to Austral News, is conditional on £2,500 being raised from non-governmental sources and £1,250 by the Queensland Government. The Reef, which is entirely of coral, extends nearly 1,200 miles along the coast and is the largest of its kind in the world. Many scientific expeditions have investigated its composition, plant and bird life. Its marine life is quite unique.

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON LIGHT RESEARCH

300 delegates from 26 different countries will take part in the International Congress for Light Research at Wiesbaden from September 1 to 7, 1936. "Medical Illumination" and "Physical Therapy" will be two of the subjects featured on the agenda.

SWASTIK MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the All-India Medical Conference Exhibition 1934. Also awarded Gold Medal at the Industrial Exhibition 1935.

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

One of the safest, and surest ways to keep clean *inside* is to take a regular dose of Castor Oil. And there is no better, no purer castor oil obtainable in India than Swastik Medicinal Castor Oil. It is used in many of the largest hospitals and Government institutions . . it is tasteless and odourless . . gentle in action and guaranteed 100 per cent pure. For grown-ups and children alike there is no better method of *internal cleanliness*

THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD., BOMBAY 15.

# Rs. 3,000

# "NAME THE OBJECT"

| 1st Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Consolation Prizes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 1,500 | Rs. 750 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 500 |

**Illustrations in the series of pictures marked A. B. C. . . . . on this page are parts of certain objects. In order to make it easier for the competitors to find out the names of the objects of which they form parts we are giving in the series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . . on the opposite page the objects themselves. The parts shown in A. B. C. . . . . need not be in exactly the same position or depicted from the same angle of vision as appearing in the illustrations of the objects themselves.**

**For instonce "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit the entries before 11th March, 1936, observing the following rules:—**

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8. in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

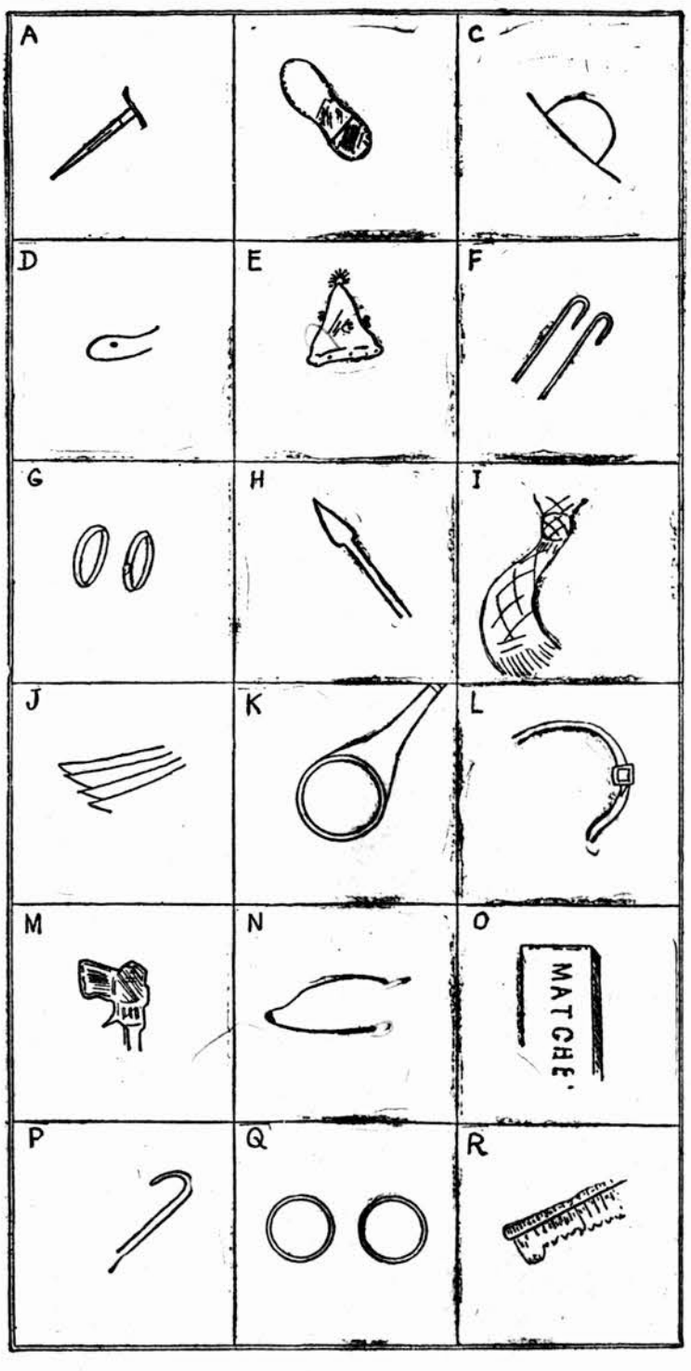
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 11th March, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the




**CLOSING DATE 11TH MARCH, 1936.**

# Rs. 3,000 COMPETITION

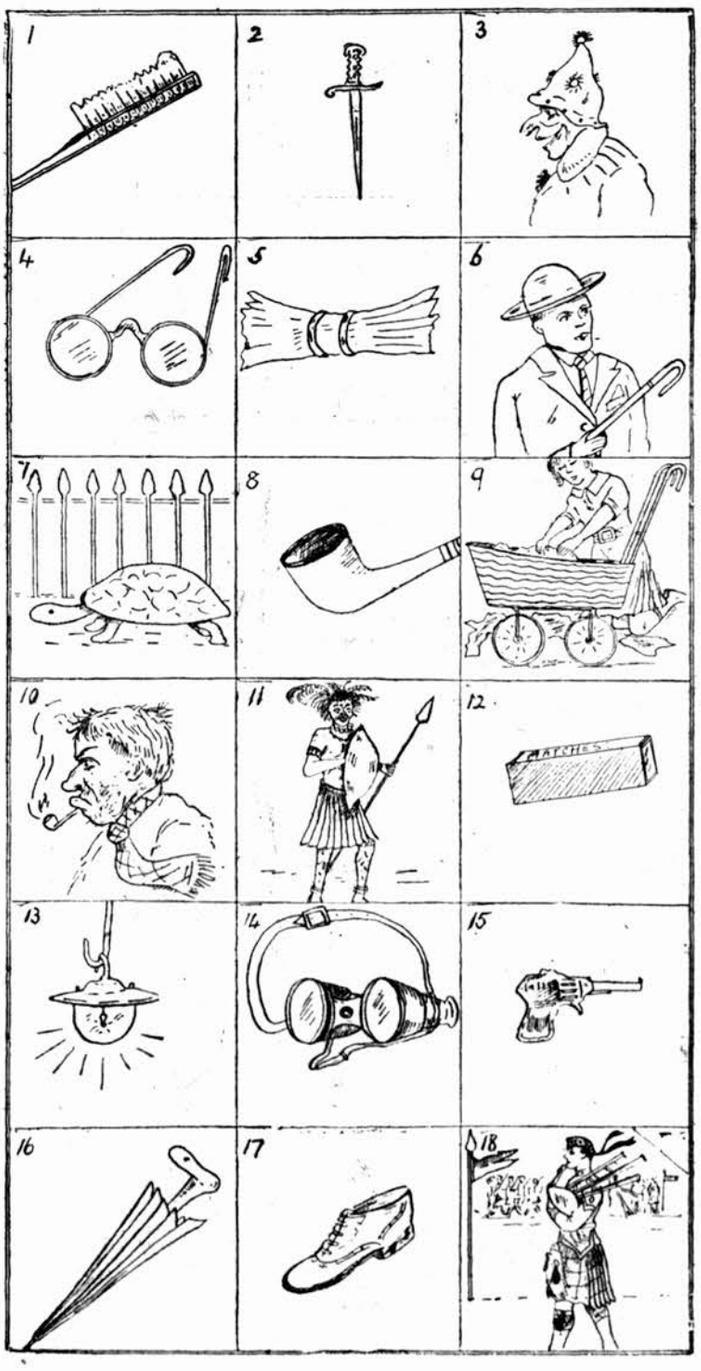
| 1st Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Consolation Prizes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 1,500 | Rs. 750 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 500 |

(Continued from opposite page)

winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 22nd March, 1936.




| ENTRY COUPON. | |
|---|---|
| Illustrations. | Illustrations. |
| A | 2 |
| B | 17 |
| C | 6 |
| D | 7 |
| E | 3 |
| F | 4 |
| G | 5 |
| H | 11 |
| I | 10 |
| J | 16 |
| K | 8 |
| L | 14 |
| M | 15 |
| N | 7 & 6 |
| O | 12 |
| P | 13 |
| Q | 9 |
| R | 1 |

Name.....

Address.....

.....

*Please write name and address in Block Letters.*

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

**THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION**

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To one of our sister-readers, we are indebted for a very sensible suggestion. She sends me a letter inspired by the line "Life is an eternal paradox," and invites us to think the matter out.

She says that we should naturally expect to find happiness and pleasure among people who have most money, and very little happiness and no pleasure at all among people who have a daily struggle to make both ends meet. But we have often heard of millionaires having suicided because they found the burden of life more than they could bear; whereas everyone who goes among the poor knows very well that they are as full of courage and cheerfulness as are the wonderful soldiers in the trenches.

"Where there is wealth,", our sister writes, "we look for happiness and find gloom; where there is poverty we seek misery and discover joy."

Then she branches away to the glorious history of our land, and comes to this conclusion: It was not the mother of "fastidious' Fairy-Child who made Indian character, but the woman who bended over the Kitchen-Fire."

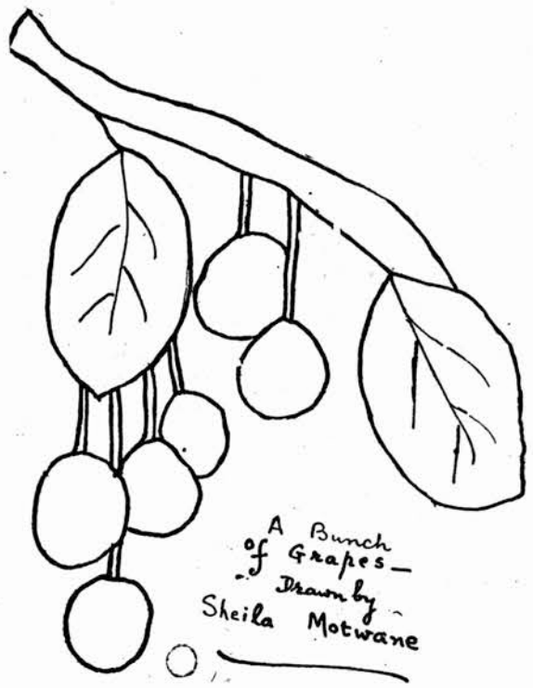
If this is really so, it is a matter well worth turning over in our minds. Think of all the glory and greatness of India that was, of her splendour throughout the world, of her fame for justice, of her renown for courage, of her patience with the foreigners, of her splendid literature, her noble science, and her domestic sanctities—Were all these from the Kitchen-Fire?

It seems absurd to suppose so; but think a moment. Fundamental to all our achievements is Indian character. We are what we are by reason of our character. We differ from other nations is nothing much as in our way of looking at things, our manner of confronting difficulties, our idea of what is manly and right, our idea of what is cowardly and base. Whence comes that character? Not from wealth and luxury, for wealth and luxury belong to the few, and Indian character is the possession of the race. Surely it comes from the mothers of the common people.

"I wonder," writes our sister, "how many women think that they are making India and Indian character as they bend over their kitchen-fires." Perhaps none at all. Perhaps if they did they would fail. But in most of them, we are sure, is that spirit of quiet and unswerving devotion to duty which makes them bear hardships without grumbling, and sends them to their prayers and their beds with grateful hearts after the day's toil.

**CHILDREN'S EXCURSION.**

**The Khar Children's Association is making preparations for organising an excursion: Would you like to join the party?**




Unconsciously they create the destiny of Bharat Varsha!

* * * *

**A SONG AND A STAR**

To Sparrow said Mouse
Alas! what a house!
Thank goodness that I
Don't live in the sky;
No roof to my nest,
A cold on my chest,
A draught round my nose,
And frostbitten toes!
Said Sparrow to Mouse
Fate gave me a house
Made just to my mind.

To you it assigned
A hole dull and dark
And cramped as the Ark;
To me the whole sky
To sing in and fly.
Come hunger and cold,
Come wind on the wold,
Life's fairest gifts are
A song and a star.

* * * *

**READING**

A taste for reading is an inexhaustible source of pleasure, which adds to our happiness in prosperity, and consoles us in adversity. Reading is to mind, what exercise is to body. Human knowledge is treasured up in books. Books are to mankind, what memory is to an individual.

Woe to the man who fools away his leisure time in idle gossip, and vice! We can cultivate self-culture by reading good books and magazines. Books and magazines are now so cheap, that this taste may be indulged at a very little expense. Books bring us into communication with the greatest intellects, that the world has produced since the art of writing was invented.

The aim of reading should be recreation, and self-improvement, It is stupid to grow in ignorance when libraries, public-lectures, and anna-papers are at our disposal. The best university of modern times, is a decent library. The establishment of reading rooms and libraries throughout the length and breadth of India will go a long way to combat ignorance, superstition, and primitive conservatism amongst the masses.

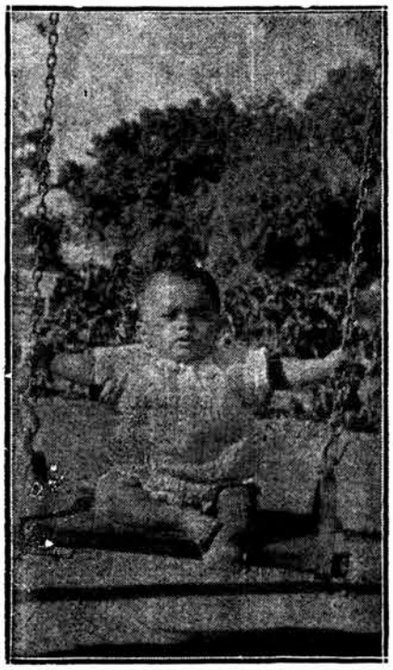
—Sent by Bro. Eric R. Shroff.

* * * *

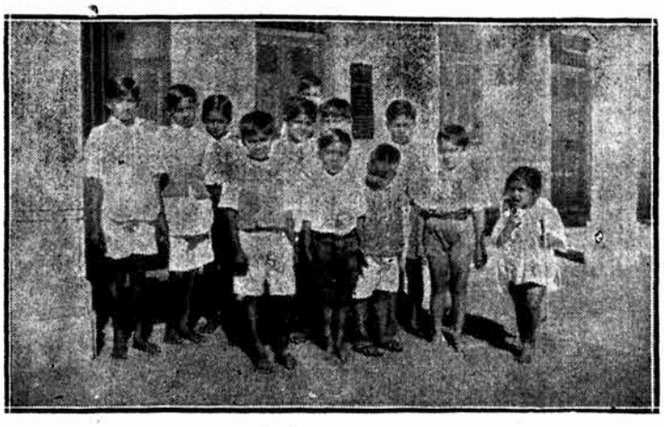
**HONESTY GOT ITS REWARD**

Once upon a time a rich merchant whose name was Khushalchand happened to pass by a cottage of a poor wood-cutter namely Mistri.

Mistri was an extraordinarily good looking youth. Khushalchand was tired on account of walking such a long distance and his energy was all exhausted. He seemed quite fatigued. His way was through a deep deep forest. In that jungle tigers were rare but deers and Sambars were there. The shades of night were falling fast. He was frightened. He was



**"You think, I am too small?"—is the question this child asks you .... He seems to be throwing a challenge to you: "Well, here you see, I can swing without anybody's help".—Bravo, child!**



**This is the batch of children who have been very regular in attending the meetings of the Khar Children's Association held every Sunday at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, from 8 a.m. to about 9-30 a.m.—All "Shabash" to them! Why do you also not come and make yourself happy there like other children?**

We are happy, and hope so are you!

lucky enough to meet that cottage on his way. The wood-cutter, namely Mistri, saw him and invited him to spend the night with him. Khushalchand became 'Khush' and stayed there for a night.

Khushalchand was very much thankful to him and in order to pay for the night's lodging he took out some coins and offered them to him. Mistri refused and returned the coins with thanks. On this Khushalchand said, 'Hello, how do you refuse my offer? I am really sorry to see that my plan of giving you a prize has fallen through." Mistri plainly gave a negative reply.

Khushalchand waited there for some time and when the sunshine was clear, he started. He was unlucky to miss his purse and he found that there was not a single pie in his pocket. This had been a terrible shock to him. A thought at once occurred to him and he suspected the wood-cutter. He thought that Mistri might have stolen the purse without his notice and in a fit of anger he cursed the poor-wood-cutter from the bottom of his heart. He said to himself that Mistri was not so simple as he looked and he thought of the well-known maxim which is worth its weight in gold—"All that glitters is not gold"!

Khushalchand was familiar with that road. He again happened to meet the small cottage in due course. At that time also he was quite done up having walked such a long distance. He entered Mistri's hut without his permission. Mistri's joy knew no bounds when he saw Khushalchand. He smiled suddenly, the expression on his face changing from grimness to kindness and geniality. He reached out a hand: "Shake", he said, "glad am I in returning this purse of yours intact. Please accept it." Khushalchand was surprised at this and felt sorry for his suspicion.

Khushalchand offered a decent reward for his honesty and the poor wood-cutter thanked him warmly for his kindness.

—(Sent by Bro: B. S. Mohite, Jalgaon)).

* * * *

**THE LITTLE PRINCE ARTHUR**

King John was one of the worst kings who ever sat on the English throne. He was very cruel, and his whole life was spent in evil doings. In this story I am going to tell you about the worst of his evil deeds.

**CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.**

**We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rupees Ten only from two Children's admirers, and a bundle of books from Mr. Jamshedji Rustomji Surty for the Children's Library, which has been started by our Association at Khar.**

**We shall, indeed, be grateful to the lovers of education and those interested in children, if they kindly donate to us liberally for this cause.**

**URMILA MEHTA.**
**M. J. PARMAR.**

King John was the king of England but some people said that the rightful king was John's nephew named Arthur.

This little prince had many friends and John was afraid that they might try to make him king, so the wicked uncle seized the boy and shut him in a dark castle. How sad poor Arthur was...

The head of the castle was Hubert, and Arthur was in his charge. Hubert was a kind hearted man, and he used to love Arthur.

On the next day the king sent two cruel men to burn out Arthur's eyes. Hubert could not bare to hurt the lad, but he dared not disobey the King's order.

When the boy saw these men with their red hot irons he begged and prayed Hubert to spare him: The poor little friendless lad wept bitter tears.....At last Hubert made up his mind and said that, come what may, no one could harm the boy.

He sent the cruel men away; but soon another man came and told him that the king has sent him to kill the boy. Hubert drove him off too. Then the king sent soldiers to carry the lad away from the castle.

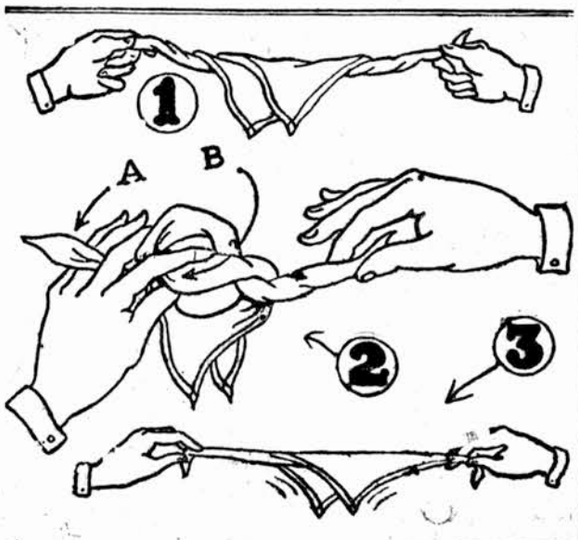
The poor boy was never seen again. It is said that one night he was roused from his bed and asked to go with his jailer.

The prince and the jailer went to the waterside, where a boat was waiting. The boy was pushed into the boat, and there he found his uncle and another man.

The poor lad begged his cruel uncle not to murder him, but all in vain. A dagger gleamed once or twice in the moonlight: there was a dull splash, and the little body, weighed down with heavy stones, sank to the bottom of the river.

—Sent by Bro. Narain G. Daswani, Madras.

## Handkerchief Trick




**Here is a clever handkerchief trick: First twist the handkerchief as shown in sketch No. 1, then tie a loose knot as in sketch No. 2. Now pull it in an effort to tighten the knot. 2 To the amazement of every one it disappears as the handkerchief straightens out, The secret is shown in sketch No. 2. Instead of pulling the handkerchief from the above position marked "A" you quickly grasp it with your thumb and forefinger in position marked "B" and the knot suddenly disappears as shown below. With a little practice you can do this trick very rapidly.**

WHO IS THAT WALKING DOWN THE STREET WITH PUSS C. KATT? YOU CAN EASILY FIND OUT. SIMPLY CONNECT ALL THE DOTS IN NUMERICAL ORDER

Miss Rebecca (age, Sunnia) Solomon is a talented girl of 8 from Secunderabad (Deccan). She plays "Prince Arthur" from Shakespeare's "King John" very intelligently. The top inset shows Rebecca as Prince Arthur. She gave a recitation here recently at the Royal Opera House. The three children at the bottom are Rudy, Rita and Rebecca in a chorus "Dawn is breaking."

* * * *

**THE COIN THAT CANNOT BE MOVED.**

Stretch out the hand, lay a pice in the middle of the palm, and then offer to give the coin to any one who can brush it out of the hand with an ordinary cloth-brush, brushing in the direction of the finger-tips.

It might seem that we should lose our money, but the coin lies in a little hollow and no amount of brushing will move it.

—Sent by Bro. Prahlad Singh.

* * * *

**THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION**

The number of our members is increasing, no doubt—but we surely do want more and more children to join the Children's Association, and that as soon as possible.

Khar Branch of the Children's Association is bucking up. They are seriously thinking of orgnising a big excursion next Sunday. Details, like always, will appear in all local dailies.

"PUSHPA"—The Children's Own Paper has been appreciated, and many persons are going in for it as its annual subscribers: That's what every one should do. The annual subscription is not too much: it is Rupee One only, which you could send by Money Order. The March issue will be ready next week, and those who would like to see the specimen copy could send for it, enclosing one and half annas stamps.

If you want to join the Children's Association, you must fill up a form, which you could send for, mentioning your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Please address all communications in connection with this Corner, "Pushpa," and the Children's Association directly to the following address:—

DADA—"GULISTAN,"
Khar, Bombay

**All Good Wishes from your loving Dada.**

# News From Far & Near

Mr. Minoo N. Bharucha, B.T. (Hon.), M.I.E.C. (Huron), who has been awarded the Bachelor of Teaching degree, Honoris Causa, by the Chartered University of America (Inc.). He has also been admitted to the International Educational Council.

### FILM AMATEURS' CONGRESS FOR BERLIN.

An International congress for film amateurs will be held in Berlin from July 24 to 30, 1936. M. Masson, who won the prize in the competition for film amateurs at Barcelona in 1935, is bringing a strong French delegation to the Berlin Congress.

### CHINESE COMPETITORS AT BERLIN OLYPMPIAD

China has decided to send 80 competitors with 20 attendants to the Games of the XIth Olympiad in Berlin. The authorities have allotted a sum of 172,000 Mexican dollars for this purpose. As at present planned, the Chinese competitors will sail from Shanghai in June. They will take

part in seven branches of sport: football, field and track athletics, basketball, weight-lifting, swimming, boxing and the Marathon run.

### ANCIENT EGYPTIAN ART FIND

"The finest statuette ever found in Egypt" is the description given the latest treasure in the Cairo Museum of Antiquities, where visitors can now gaze at an ebony portrait of Thay, Master of the Horse to some Eighteenth Dynasty king, a near predecessor, no doubt, of Tutankhamen.

Standing about 2ft. high on a woden base, the exquisite workmanship revealed gives a subte feeling of movement.

In white hieroglyphics on the base is the vivid story of Thay's faithful life of service to his royal master.

## KING GEORGE'S MAXIMS

On the walls of King George's study in Buckingham Palace are these six maxims:—

Teach me to be obedient to the rules of the game.

Teach me to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentality, admiring the one and despising the other.

Teach me neither to proffer nor to receive cheap praise.

If I am called upon to suffer, let me be like a well-bred beast that goes away to suffer in silence.

Teach me to win, if I may; if I may not win, then above all teach me to be a good loser.

Teach me neither to cry for the moon nor over spilt milk.

## FOR THE TESTS

### Melbourne Cricket Ground's £100,000 Improvements

Melbourne is spending £100,000 on improving its historic cricket ground at Richmond and increasing its capacity to seat 100,000 people. It will be finished in time for the Tests, this year. At present it seats 65,000 people, or 25,000 more than can be accommodated at Lord's. It is just 73 years since the first English team played there. In 1862 a Victorian eighteen met Stephenson's eleven which had been brought out to

In the Museum. "Contagious but not dangerous."

Melbourne by the catering firm, Spiers and Pond Ltd. Then, a crowd variously estimated at between 25,000 and 50,000 stood on bare earth, perched on fences or clung to branches or surrounding gum trees. Half-a-crown was the minimum entrance charge. The English team won by an innings and 22 runs.

### MORE BEER DRUNK IN UNITED STATES

Sales of beer during 1935 totalled 44,909,000 barrels, an increase of 13.2 per cent over 1934, when sales reached 39,685,000 barrels. Production amounted to 47,84,000 against 42,819,000 barrels, an increase of 11.6 per cent compared with 1934. Stocks at the end of 1935 aggregated 6,205,000 barrels.

The peak consumption was in 1914, when 66,189,000 barrels were sold.

### CLOCK PUT BACK

One of the changes observed in the new reign is that the clocks at Sandringham now show the right time. They had been kept half an hour fast since King Edward VII. decreed that this should be done—as an incentive to punctuality, it is said when his shooting parties met.

## HOP, STEP AND JUMP

### Australian's New Record

J. P. Metcalfe, Australian representative at the last Empire games, has just broken his own and world's record for hop, skip and jump by clearing 51ft. 9 3/8in. at the Sydney sports ground, beating the record of 51 ft. 7 in. set up by C. Nambus at the last Olympic games at Los Angeles. The record was made under regulation conditions, says Austral News, and particulars of it are now being sent to the International Federation for official recognition.

"Isn't it terrible how dirty children get in playing in the street?"

"Yes, yesterday I had to wash eight boys before I could find my own."

### RANDOLPH "BULL"

Mr. Randolph Churchill's worst enemy in the Ross and Cromarty by-election proved to be—Mr. Randolph Churchill.

In a flight of rhetoric he referred to a heifer as a "little brother."

His audience of farmers in Dingwall market place rocked with laughter.

It was not until it was explained to Mr. Churchill that a heifer could only be a "little sister" that he appreciated the "joke."

### FOOD BOOM IN RUSSIA

Advertising is the latest of the "bourgeois arts" adopted by Soviet Russia. Moscow papers for the first time since the Bolsheviks came to power, carried quarter-page advertisements announcing the sale of food products in Moscow stores.

It is reported that this heralds an entensive advertising campaign aiming to create a wider internal market for the goods turned out in ever-increasing quantities by Soviet factories.

Mr. K. Koraga Shetty, who hails from Mangalore, is the first Karnataki to obtain the diploma of "Vyayam Visharad" from the Hanuman Vyayamshala, Amraoti, after being trained there in the indigenous as well as modern Western methods of self-defence, in addition to archery, fencing, Jijitsu, wrestling and mass drill. Mr. Shetty intends opening an institute of physical culture in Mangalore.

## ABYSSINIAN WOMEN

### Fashion Means A White Sheet To Them

Abyssinian women have no "fashions fetish."

High-born or low, they wear "shammas," which look like small white sheets, draped around the body over a long straight garment.

The explanation is simple—there is neither machinery nor material for making Western clothes.

This is one of the sidelights on life in Abyssinia given by Miss Amy J. Drucker, whose studies of the baby daughter of Ras Buru, war lord, and one-time War Minister of Abyssinia, are on view at the Pastel Society's exhibition, the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly.

HOUSE—AND STAIRCASE.

Miss Drucker told the "News Chronicle" that Ras Buru and his wife entertained her at dinner in Addis Ababa.

Their house is built in European style, having a staircase—a very unusual feature in Abyssinian houses.

Miss Drucker described the cooking as excellent, but the native food is very highly flavoured.

A pepper sauce, too hot for European palates, is much in evidence; less highly flavoured dishes are provided for guests, however. Cattle and guinea fowls are eaten, and a peculiar damp bread made from millet.

The chief form of amusement for the Abyssinian is attending the "law courts." This, Miss Drucker says, is as entertaining as a cinema.

"CALL TO JUSTICE" BOXES.

If a man or a woman has a dispute with another, a third person is called upon to act as judge. They and their friends retire to one of the "courts," which are small huts with corrugated iron or thatched roofs.

These huts are dotted about town and countryside much in the same way as our public telephone-boxes.

More serious disputes are taken to higher authority, the Emperor often presiding at the court of justice.

Having their portraits painted is not popular, because many natives fear it may bring "the evil eye" upon them.

## MANCHUCKUO

(Continued from page 25)

scientific and up-to-date management of forests will become possible in the near future. Four pulp manufacturing plants are expected to be established soon.

STOCK-FARMING

Ample possibility exists for Manchoukuo to become a first-rate stock-raising country, provided adequate scientific management is employed. Cattle, horses, donkeys, sheep, pigs, goats, chickens, ducks and geese are found in large numbers in this country. Conservatively estimated, the horses total 1,620,000, mules, 610,000, cattle 1,160,000, sheep 2,200,000, and hogs 4,960,000. Farmers are generally engaged in stock-farming as an avocation, but in Hsingan Provinces it is the principal occupation of the Mongols, who raise a large number of cattle, horses and sheep.

The authorities are effecting improvements in stock-farming by a careful distribution of superior imported breeds of various animals, by creating better pastures, establishing live-stock breeding farms and other necessary facilities such as a training school for veterinary surgeons at Mukden, and by sending out anti-epidemic injection parties for the prevention of contagious diseases. In 1933 the authorities prepared a programme for the raising of 2,000,000 horses of improved breed by organizing the Horse Administration Bureau, which conducts horse racing at Harbin, Asinking and other cities from time to time in accordance with the Horse Race Law. Stud farms have been opened at Hailar and Taonan, and a programme is under way to increase their number in the future.

As for the improvement of sheep, the authorities are planning to establish State sheep farms for securing 15,000,000 sheep of improved breed during the next five years.

MINING

Manchoukuo produces gold ore, alluvial gold, iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver, iron sulphide, coal, magnesite, oil shale, and other minerals which are almost indispensable to economic development and national defence. Of these, coal, iron, alluvial gold, magnesite and oil shale are the most important.

The Government issued a new mining law and related laws and orders on August 1, 1935, which were put into force on September 1, 1935.

SALT INDUSTRY

The salt industry in this country was unusually brisk in 1933 owing to the restoration of peace and order within the country and the increased export of salt to Japan for industrial purposes. The output of salt in 1932 was 3,700,856 piculs, in 1933 it was 5,273,216 piculs and in 1934 2,804,463 piculs. Exports to Japan reach between 1,500 000 piculs to 2,000,000 piculs annually.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

In spite of the existence of such potential factors as motive power, ample fuel and labour resources, the manufacturing industries in Manchuria lagged behind for a long time, with the exception of a few special industries, owing to the lack of scientific equipment, and shortage of capital. In recent years, however, various industries have undergone gradual development, and at present such industries as oil refining, wild-silk reeling, flour milling, electricity and gas, iron works, timber, match, paper, soap, glass, tile and brick, tanning, and cotton spinning are in operation in different parts of the country.

To secure a cheap supply of electricity, the Government has officially fixed the frequency at 50 cycles. At the same time it is considering the promulgation of new regulations concerning the electrical industry, and also an Industry Act and an Industrial Union Act for the regulation of factories. Proper guidance and aids to the middle and smaller class manufacturers, as well as encouragement to improve the quality of goods intended for export, are also under contemplation by the authorities.

FOREIGN TRADE

As the industries of Manchoukuo are still mostly in their infancy, its chief exports are farm products, such as soya-beans, bean-cake, bean oil and millet with mineral products chiefly coal, and lumber and simple manufactures from these products ranking next. The principal imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel, and wheat flour followed by chemical products, machinery and other manufactures of the mechanical industry, and foodstuffs. Since the founding of the new State there has been a tremendous increase in the importation of building materials and materials for railway construction.

# FIND THE HIDDEN TREES

In the description of the following incident are hidden the names of 68 trees. Different names of the same tree may be used and the word "tree" is to be supplied in some cases. The names are spelled by joining two or more words or parts of words. How many of them can you find?

Far out on the bay near the cape, a chattering bittern uttered a dismal note, but all was serene in the little shop, where Judas Thorn and his pal met together. Judas, busy as a bee, chiseled and planed a piece of yellow wood for a box. Elder Jones watched him lazily, while he smoked. He was a plump little man with a sublime countenance, though somewhat balder than Judas, and was spruced up in a woolen jacket, fringed with cotton.

Wooden slabs which had been leaning against the door suddenly fell over, announcing visitors. From the mist without, appeared two figures, carrying an umbrella. Both were soaking wet and snow dropped from their coats and hosiery. They were Buck Thorn and his sister Sue, a shy little girl with chestnut hair that fell in dense folds about her shoulders.

Elder Jones grew facetious on their entrance. "Hello, customers," he said, "What can we sell you to-day? Cabbage, butter, nutmeg, a cat, alpaca coat or may be some fancy pressed flowers or a ripe cantelope."

Buck eyed his father apprehensively and slightly scared, budged his sister as he asked: "Papa, will you build us a canoe?"

His sister grimaced archly and chimed in with a voice like a silver bell: "Yes, Pop, large enough for the two of us."

Their father took up his chisel, making a chop or two, before he answered: "You children have no more gumption than a hound dog. Wood costs too much for such contraption."

Buck, now cool as a cucumber gingerly fingered a button: "Wood," he said, "cannot be so dear. Every injun I perceive has a cheap, inexpensive canoe. It takes scarcely more material than a bow. Wood is not so hard to buy."

Nettled by this remark, Mr. Thorn looked at the children as though he would like to have them locked up. Then he gave Buck a verbal sample of his wrath in deep bass:

"Wood, as I told you the first time, is costly these days. Unless I very much err, you are becoming a spendthrift and will owe the whole town before long. Let the Indian be an old fool, if he wants to. Vamoose! Wood is too dear."

Jones spoke up hereat: "I am a pleasant man," he stated. "Even though I have a toothache and this stiff collar chokes me. You must be thick or you would not deny the young folks a little pleasure. Compared to iron, wood is cheap. Plenty of it can be found hereabouts. Please, Mr. Thorn, be amiable to the children."

The little man waved his arms dramatically and upset a bottle, the writing ink going all over his new suit. This accident seemed to thaw Thorn somewhat, for he finally agreed to make a canoe for the youngsters.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

## Anagrams of Flowers

EACH of the hidden names of flowers, which are contained in the following sentences, can be found by correctly rearranging the letters of the words printed in italics:

1. A *polite hero*, who raises *garden hay*, was heard to say that *one name* to him was as good as any other.
2. Captain Saylor says that although he has been a *sea-faring* man all his life he would prefer to *die on land*.
3. Opportunities come to people at different times, but *many crush them* by failing to act promptly.
4. *If such a* chance ever came to her to be such a *lucky one she* said that she would make the best of it.

(For the solution oft his puzzle see page 39.)

## Puzzle of the Five Pencils

VERNON VICKERS is an amateur ventriloquist who always makes a hit with his friends by his talking act which he performs with a dressed-up wooden dummy called "Dud." During the conversations which Vernon and Dud hold, they discuss every kind of a question to everyone's amusement.

The ventriloquist, who is also an amateur conjurer, frequently uses some simple tricks in his talking act. One of these is performed with five pencils placed as shown in the drawing.

The trick consists of arranging the pencils in the fewest moves possible, so that the pointed and eraser ends alternate. In how few moves can this be done?

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

## OLYMPIA BELL

### Special Train Brings Giant To Berlin

The Olympia Bell which will usher in the Olympic Games in Berlin on August 1st, has just arrived in the capital after its difficult journey from Bochum. As it could not be transported on an ordinary railway train on account of its weight and height—its height including the frame-work in which it was necessary to encase it is over 5 metres—the German Railways furnished its special freight train. Nevertheless, at some places, especially bridges and culverts, the transportation of the bell was extremely complicated so that it had to make several detours on its way from Bochum to Berlin and the journey took over a week.

Many guests of honour, including Reich Sport Fuehrer von Tech-ammer und Osten, Excellenz Dr. Lewald, and many foreigners were gathered as witnesses for the ceremony of handing over the bell, which was decorated for the occasion, and will be on view for a few days in Berlin before being hung in the belfry tower.

The Olympia Bell was made out of German steel having on one side a picture of Brandenburg Gate as a symbol of Prussian-German history, and on the other side a large German eagle. Under the latter are engraved the words which mean so much to the young athletes of the world: "I summon the youth of the world."

# A Feat of "Mind-Reading"

FEATS of "mind-reading" are always amusing, as well as mystifying. Here is one that will keep your friends guessing.

Get someone to act as your assistant and tell your friends that if they think of the name of an animal while you are out of the room, you will be able to tell them what it is on your return.

Make your exit and when an animal has been decided upon, return to the room. Your assistant, who will take the lead, should then say: "Is it a cat?" You reply, "No." Your chum then asks, "Is it an ostrich?" to which you reply, "No." Your friend then names other animals, such as "horse, lion, giraffe, panther." To all of these you return, "No." But when your friend names the next animal, "gnu," you reply, "Yes."

Everyone will wonder how the trick is done. Here is the secret. The animal chosen in this case was "gnu." Your assistant may name any number of animals, but when he names an animal beginning with the letter "P" you will know that the next name he mentions is the animal thought of by the other players during your absence.

## Guess These Riddles

**IN what way is a baby that is being carried by its mother and the countries of Italy and Ethiopia alike?**

**2. Why is a badly made cigar like a stuffed-up chimney?**

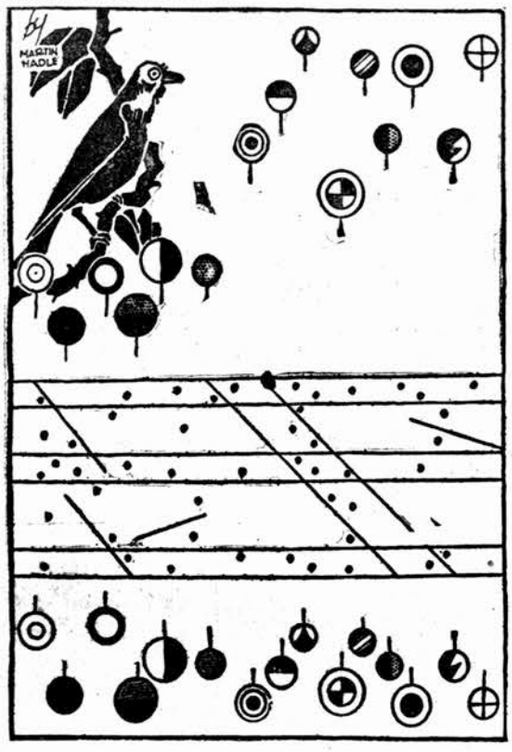
**3. What kind of pins are used for making soup?**

(For the solution of the Riddles see page 39).

# A Sanctuary for Birds

A LARGE sanctuary for birds contains a total of 48 receptacles for food placed in the central portion of the grounds and 15 round shelters near each end of the area.

While studying the plan of the grounds, Robin Byrd, who is the superintendent of the sanctuary and a puzzlist, saw that by connecting each pair of the shelters with a straight line and blackening-in each little area containing a receptacle, which is indicated by a dot, the letters that spell a certain word would be formed. What is the word?




(For the solution of this puzzle see page 39).

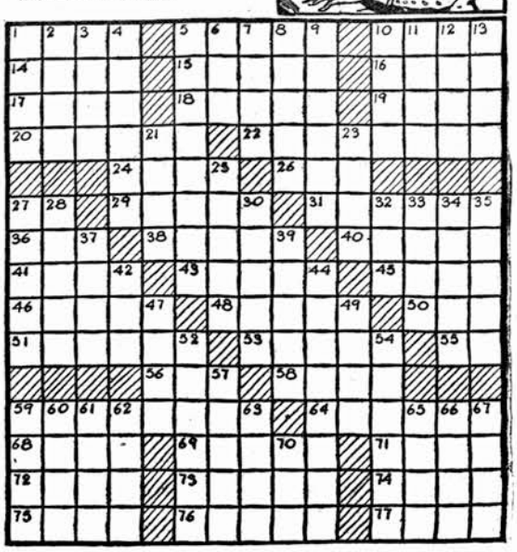
# The Cross-Word Puzzle

**HORIZONTAL**

1—Soft magnesium silicate.
6—Stories.
10—Young of the cow.
14—Wild ox of Celebes.
15—Overjoyed.
16—Small.
17—Gull-like bird.
18—Title of Abyssinian Kings.
19—Subterranean passage.
20—Where is Lake Wenner?
22—Located.
24—Narrative poems.
26—Become rigid.
27—Note of the musical scale.
29—A German city.
31—City in Washington.
36—Constellation.
38—Sum.
40—Hang about.
41—Group.
43—New.
45—Wisp of hair (Scot.).
46—Pronounce.
48—Nominated.
50—Permit.
51—Ushered to one's place.
53—Not so high.
55—Note of the musical scale.
56—Small bird.
58—World's longest river.
59—Cuban sea-port.
64—American Indian.
68—Pigmented layer of the iris.
69—Build.
71—Verbal.
72—Having conspicuous bones.
73—Juliet's lover.
74—Small bunch of straw.
75—Town on the Aegean.
76—Dutch figure painter.
77—Gains as clear profit.

**VERTICAL**

1—Makes lace.
2—Again.
3—Learning.
4—Means of light.
5—Author of "Idylls of the King".
6—Beverage.
7—Falls behind.
8—Cases for small articles.
9—Part of a sonnet.
10—Insensibility.
11—Mine entrance.
12—Solitary.
13—Masculine name.
21—Orient.
23—Shoshonean tribe of Indians.
25—Threads introduced beneath the skin.
27—Largest river in Spain.
28—Wrathful.
30—Maritime.
32—Folding bed.
33—Egg-shaped.
34—Measurer.
35—Rugged crest of a mountain range.
37—Species of pier.
39—Acid fruit.
42—Obtain.
44—City in Maine.
47—Network.
49—Mark for omission.
52—Those partaking of a meal.
54—Fame.
57—Italian playing card.
59—Regular solid.
60—River in England.
61—City in Nevada.
62—Periods of time.
63—Sown (heraldry).
65—One of the Great Lakes.
66—Group of actors.
67—Lofty mountains.
70—Letter of the alphabet.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

# Jap Couple Jump Into Fiery Crater Of Volcano

## Hundreds Watch Heroic Rescue Of Another Would-Be Suicide

As five hundred persons peered down with bated breath into the smouldering crater of Mt. Mihara, Japan's now world-famous suicide volcano Friday (January 3) afternoon, to follow the daring descent of a man who had been let down, into the fiery abyss to rescue a would-be suicide who had flung himself into the crater only to be caught on one of its ledges, a young couple stepped out of the crowd and leap headlong into the pit to its death. (writes the "Japan Times").

Many exciting things have happened on Mt. Mihara but Thursday's unusual drama, bringing life and death almost simultaneously, surpassed anything that has hitherto been witnessed on Mihara.

### MAN BELIEVED DEAD.

A few New Year excursionists to Oshima who scaled Mt. Mihara on January 2 saw the motionless form of a man on the ledge of the crater about 200 feet from the rim. They hurled pebbles and stones at the figure to see whether it would move, A few of the stones hit their mark but the man remained motionless and the spectators believed that he was dead.

On descending, however, they reported their findings. The next morning more people, hearing the news, ascended Mihara. As they peered into the smoking abyss they saw the figure move slightly. The man, badly hurt but alive evidently was making an effort to stand.

Immediately word was communicated to the police and in a few hours hundreds of inquisitive persons were at the rim of the crater. But neither they nor the police apparently could do anything to save the man for to descend unaided meant almost certain death.

As a hurried conference was called to discuss means of rescuing the would-be suicide, Mr. Yoichi Takenaka, 47, a member of the Suicide Prevention Society of Oshima, volunteered to have himself lowered by a rope.

This was a daring and extremely dangerous thing. But the life of another man was at stake. Those in charge pondered for a few minutes and decided to lower Mr. Takenaka.

Shortly after 2-30 p.m., a rope was fastened around his body and, with another rope in his hand with which to tie the body of the would-be suicide, he was slowly lowered into the pit.

### RESCUE IS COMPLETED.

In a few tense minutes he was on the ledge. Reaching the form of the would-be suicide, he tied one end of the spare rope to him and slowly the two were pulled up. At 3-30 o'clock the rescue was completed and shouts of banzai were raised for rescuer and rescued.

Part of the crowd soon dispersed but there were still more than 500 persons on the edge of the crater at 4 o'clock. These persons pointed to newcomers the position of the would-be suicide's body and told how the rescue was performed.

Suddenly from among the crowd a young couple, a man about twenty-five years of age and a girl about 20, stepped forward and before other spectators realized what was happening or could do anything to prevent them, the man and woman dashed to the rim of the crater and flung themselves into the smouldering abyss. Up to this morning their identities could not be ascertained.

The would-be suicide who was rescued gave his name as Jiron Kuwaki of III Kogaicho, Azabu, a workman, He was severely wounded but physicians said he would live. He is the sixth would-be suicide in Mihara's crater to be rescued.

**Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle**

# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"What a cheek to go off without even tidying his bed."

The driver of the dilapidated car asked the bystander, "Can you tell me the quickest way to Victoria?"

After a critical glance at the car, the byestander replied. "Yes' take an 11 bus."

* * * *

A Scotsman was offered £5 for his dog by an American, and £4 by an Englishman. He closed with the Englishman's offer.

The American was naturally surprised.

"Why did you let him have it for less money?" he asked.

Replied the Scot: "The dog can walk back from London, but he couldn't swim the Atlantic."

* * * *

The treatment of prisoners in one prison is remarkably humane. A regular visitor inquired recently regarding an old offender: "What's wrong with Bill? He seems to have a grievance."

"No wonder, said one of his mates. "He threatened a warder with a shovel to-day, and now they won't let him go to choir practice."

* * * *

One of Britain's popular blonde beauties, a London actress, received in her dressing-room a woman admirer who had called to "talk art." The conversation had fallen flat, due largely to the fact that the beautiful blonde would talk of nothing but herself. Finally the visitor turned in desperation to an old stand-by.

"I suppose," she said, "that your great ambition is to play Shakespeare?"

"Well," said the actress, "ne 'has' written some nice parts."

* * * *

"All tickets ready, please!"

An inspector was making an unexpected raid on the express. In a smoking compartment with two commercial travellers was a man who hastily pulled his ticket from his pocket and placed it between his teeth, working his jaws rapidly all the time. The ticket was still in his mouth, and he was fumbling frantically in his pockets, when the inspector entered the carriage.

The official stopped and said: "You've got your ticket in your mouth."

With a sheepish grin the man removed it and handed it to the inspector, who went on his way.

"Your memory not too good, eh?" chuckled one of the travellers.

"Memory be blowed!" was the reply. "I was only chewin' an old date off."

A boy went into a small shop and asked for a pennyworth of cheese.

"Don't sell penn'orths," said the shopkeeper.

"Well, show us two penn'orth", The two pennyworth was produced for inspection, whereupon the lad wipped out a penknife, cut it in two, put down his penny and picking up one half of the cheese said: "What's the matter with you is—you're lazy".

* * * *

The vicar was taking to task one of the young members of his flock.

"William," he said, "I hear you have been raising false hopes in several maiden hearts. Rumour says that you are engaged to one girl in this village, another in Little Mudford, and a third in Ditchley. How do you come to do such a thing?"

William grinned uneasily.

"Why, parson," he explained, "I've got a bicycle."

* * * *

If was almost the end of the third round, and Battling Ginsberg was hammering away for all he was worth. The bell rang loud and clear, but the Hebrew seemed to pay little or no attention to its significance.

It was then that the referere came between the two boxers, and, tapping Grinsberg on the shoulder, yelled "Time!"

"Look, look!" laughed the Hebrew, still jabbing right and left. "Just when he sees me getting the best of de fight, he vants me to tell him vot time it is!"

* * * *

Some Americans on board a liner were talking to an Irishman, and, deciding to pull his leg, told him that once when the vessel was a thousand miles from land a man dived overboard and got on board again when it reached port.

"Did any of ye know the man?" asked the Irishman.

Nobody did.

"Did any of ye ever see the man?"

Nobody there had ever seen him.

"Well," said the Irishman, "I'm the man."

* * * *

McIntosh started to build an outhouse. He worked from the inside, and as he had the material close beside him the walls were rising fast when noon arrived, and with it his son John, who brought his father's dinner.

With honest pride in his eye, McIntosh looked at John over the wall and asked. "How do ye think I'm gettin' on?"

"Fine, father; but how dae ye get oot? You've forgotten the door!"

One glance around showed Mc Intosh that his son was right; but, looking at him kindly, he said: "Oh, but ye've got a grand heid on ye, John! Ye'll be an architect, yet, as sure as your feyther's builder!"

* * * *

An artist had a dog to which he was greatly attached. One day his pet contracted an affection of the throat, whereupon the artist sent for a specialist, a Harley Street doctor.

The doctor, when he found he had been called in to treat a dog, was far from pleased. However, he examined the animal's throat prescribed for it, and, after pocketing a substantial fee, departed.

A day or two later he sent hurriedly for the artist, who dropped his work and rushed off to Harley Street.

On arrival the specialist said, gravely: "How do you do? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted!"

"You want to speak to me? Well, I'm busy; what is it? Do you want to marry my daughter or borrow money?"

"Er—well, which would you prefer?"

* * * *

Macpherson was suffering from pains, so he visited his doctor.

"Ah!" exclaimed the latter after examining him, "I'm afraid you've twisted yourself somewhere."

And Macpherson dropped into a dead faint.

* * * *

"I understand you have been having your family tree looked up?"

"Yes, and it cost me £500."

"Expensive, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but it cost only £200 to have it looked up. The other £300 was what I paid to have it hushed up."

* * * *

"Oi've just heard it said that parson be trying to find a good treble for the choir."

"You fair surprise me, Dan. I thought he were dead against horse-racing!"

* * * *

The man with the suitcase chased the train to the end of the platform, but failed to catch it. As he walked slowly back, mopping his brow, an interested onlooker remarked: "Miss the train?"

"Oh, not much," was the reply. "You see, I never got to know it very well."

* * * *

"Oh, Mr. Cocker," she exclaimed, "I'm told you are an expert on dogs. I have the dearest little pug. His name is Cupid. The sweetest little thing, just as far as he can be. Now, Mr. Cocker, I want to ask you just one question. You will tell me, I kuow."

"Certainly."

"Is an ocean greyhound anything like a water-spaniel?"

* * * *

The cheapjack had been holding forth on the wonderful properties of the anti-fat preparation he was hawking.

"But are sure it's all you say it is?" demanded a sceptic in the crowd.

"Am I sure, madam?" retorted the other. "Why, you can take it from me it was this very preparation that made the Tower of Pisa lean!"

* * * *

During an interval at a shoot one of the keepers was pointing out to his party various objects of interest that could be seen from their vantage point. Indicating with his finger a field some two miles away, he said, "You see that white cow over there, don't you?"

A very ancient beater, who knew the keeper's conceit upon the question of his long sight, chimed in with, "Na-ay, John, yon's a mush-room!"

* * * *

The superintendent was interviewing an Irishman who had applied for a job as a motor-bus driver.

"Can you drive a car?" he asked.

"Can Oi drive a car?" repeated the Irishman, scornfully.

"Well, suppose you run the bus into the shed."

The Irishman climbed on to the trembling vehicle. He looked around grabbed the biggest lever, and pulled it for all he was worth.

Zip! she went into the shed. The Irishman saw trouble ahead and, guessing what would happen reversed the lever. Out she went; then in again.

"I thought you said you could drive a car?" demanded the superintendent.

But the Irishman had an answer ready.

"Oi had her in three times. Why didn't you shut the door?"

"The most astute business man I know is MacKinker."

"How is that?"

"He has even managed to get his telephone number raised from 2215 to 2250."

A minister, addressing a women's missionary meeting, said that "thousands of gallons of rum go into Africa for every brother who is sent there," whereupon one of the sisters whispered to her neighbour, "Rather a large allowance for those missionaries."

* * * *

Pamela had been naughty, and when she went to bed her mother said: "When you say your prayers be sure to ask God to make you a good girl to-morrow."

With an inquiring glance up into her mother's face, she asked: "Why, what's on to-morrow?"

* * * *

"Would you advise me to marry a beautiful girl or a sensible girl?"

"I'm afraid you'll never be able to marry eigher, old man."

"Why not"

"Well, a beautiful girl could do better and a sensible girl would know better."

## SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Hidden Trees: The following are the trees in the order in which they occur: Bay-, Peach-, Bitternut, Judas-, Thorn-, Palmetto, Beech, Plane, Yellowwood, Box elder, Smoke-, Plum-, Lime-, Alder, Spruce, Fritge-, Cottonwood, Bree, Mist-, Pear-, Umbrella-, Oak, Snow drop-, Osier, Buckthorn, Chestnut, Linden, Locust, Cabbage-, Butternut, Catalpa, Cypress, Pecan, Buckeye, Redbud, Ash, Papaw, Cedar, Silver Bell-, Poplar, Elm, Hop-, Gum, Dogwood, Cucumber-, Buttonwood, Juniper, Pine, Bow Wood, Nettle-, Hemlock, Balsam, Basswood, Fir, Cherry-, Aspen, Willow, Indian Bean, Moosewood, Maple, Toothache-, Larch, Hickory, Ironwood, Apple-, Hornbeam, Ginkgo, Hawthorn.

New Year's Catch: The "catch" in this puzzle is that the ten is in the Roman numeral X. The five figures are arranged to form a problem in multiplication, 44x44, which equals 1936.

Riddles: 1. They are all up in arms. 2. Because it will not draw. 3. Terrapins.

Anagrams: The names of the flowers are: 1. Heliotrope (polite hero). Hydrangea (garden hay). 2. Dandelion (die on land). 3. Chrysanthemum (many crush them). 4. Fuschia (if such a), Honeysuckle (lucky one she).

Bird Sanctuary: Connecting each pair of bird shelters with a straight line and blackening-in each of the small areas containing a dot forms the letters that spell the word NEST.

Five Pencils: Turn the pencil numbered three upside down and the eraser and pointed ends of the pencils will alternate.

Cryptogram: The 29 figures represent the letters that spell the nine words of the maxim: IT IS A LONG ROAD THAT HAS NO TURNING.

# The Elusive Black Diamond

(Continued from page 9)

hope would snare. The Black Diamond.

His telephoning finished, he lay back in his chair, and sat puffing at his pipe, while Fruby chuckled gleefully.

"That's going to put a little salt on someone's tail," he said. "But, what about his spotting us?"

"He won't spot us," replied Dan Wayne. "But he will spot someone like us. He can get on and follow them about, while we set the stage for his final appearance in the dock!"

His brisk work on the telephone soon began to have results, for, within half-an-hour, visitors began to stream into the room.

The first was a little bald-headed man carrying a suit-case. As he arrived, Dan Wayne spoke into his house telephone.

"Send up McCrea and Gibson to my room," he ordered.

Within a few minutes two men entered. One was a tall, powerful man of about Dan Wayne's build and height; the other satisfied the same requirements with regards to Sergeant Fruby.

"Now you two," said Dan Wayne, "you're going to be made up to resemble Fruby and me. When that's done, you, Gibson, will go out and drive my car to the garage round the corner, and get it filled up with petrol.: Then bring it back into the courtyard. You, McCrea, will then go with Gibson and walk out to the gates. I shall come with you. A tall man about your own height and build will be hanging round the gate, I hope. As soon as I see him I will give you the tip. You and Gibson will then leave me and stroll along towards him. When you get near, you will say to Gibson, 'Right, Meet me here at nine sharp this evening, and we'll go straight down and examine the vault'. Make sure he hears you. At nine you will both appear near the gates, get my car out, and drive it down to Brightnor. After you get there—you will follow the route on this map. Take this key and don't lose it ....."

He continued with further instructions, and when he had finished, he repeated them until he was satisfied. Meanwhile, the little bald-headed man began to work upon the features of the tall man, until, in a remarkably short space of time he had given him an extremely close resemblance to Dan Wayne. When he was satisfied, Dan Wayne left the room, leaving the expert to continue with his work of transforming the short tubby man, Gibson, into a short tubby Fruby. By the time the work was completed Dan Wayne returned, dressed in an Inspector's uniform. A few minutes more work by the expert and the three were ready.

The detective-inspector led the way from the building, and as they passed out from the gates near where Dan Wayne had left his car, he saw the man he wanted. Quickly he muttered the information, and waving his hand in farewell, left the others to carry out his instructions.

He saw them halt near the man and guessed at their conversation. Saw the man saunter near and then watch the parting of the pseudo Dan Wayne and his fake assistant. The detective-inspector smiled as he saw the man walk slowly away, evidently satisfied that nothing would be attempted until they met again at nine o'clock. Returning to his office, he turned to Fruby.

"Fake yourself up a lot in case the fellow should spot you, and get everything ready. We shan't be back here for while—Then we'll slip out and make our way to East Croydon. We're picking up three squad cars there. Nobody knows, except the Chief, you and I, what we shall be up to exactly, so there can't be a leak anywhere. When we board the cars we'll lead the way to Brightnor, and set the stage for our elusive friend,—He'll be a very black diamond before I've finished with him!"

As soon as their arrangements were complete, Dan Wayne left the building, followed at a discreet distance by his assistant. Once well clear of the premises, they hailed a taxi and drove to Victoria Station. A fast train took them to East Croydon, and within an hour of their leaving the yard, three Flying Squad cars, with their loads, were racing along for Brightnor. Darkness had come by the time they arrived at the Retreat and set about surrounding the building. Then, accompanied by Fruby and two other officers, Dan Wayne made his way to the door. He inserted the key, which he had obtained from the tin cylinder, and with torch in one hand and automatic in the other, entered the dark building.

Behind him came Fruby and two men, guns in their hands. Nothing occurred to disturb the silence. Save for the furniture, the house was empty.

Quickly Dan Wayne and his assistant made their way downstairs to the basement, where the safety-vault was said to be concealed, and switched on the electric light. The glare of light shone on the surface of a squat, ugly-looking vault, with seven key-holes and an ingenious dial.

"Wonderful job", commented Dan Wayne, as he stared at it. "The chap was a marvel. Nothing short of T.N.T. would burst it, I should say."

He pulled a chain from his pocket and from the key-ring attached, took the seven keys, and, assisted by Fruby, began to examine the vault door. Each key hole upon it bore a number punched on to the metal, and upon a close scrutiny, Dan Wayne perceived that each key bore a corresponding number. He fitted the keys carefully into their respective locks. Then he spun the dial with the combination word PECCAVI.

In spite of his eagerness, he paused a moment before jerking at the handles of the door. Under his pull the heavy door began to open. So perfect was the system of ventilation that the air which came from the vault was as pure as that in the chamber outside.

He wedged the door back with a couple of iron bars which stood in the corner of the chamber, and, accompanied by Fruby, entered.

Presently Fruby emerged, and hurried up the stairs, to return with several men. In a few moments they were busy carrying from the vault the dangerous explosives with which Tim Martin had fortified the treasure against unauthorised intruders.

They carried the explosives down to the shore, and, emptying them into the sea, buried the containers in the sands.

The task completed, Dan Wayne felt more secure, and better able to cope with whatever attack might be made.

He gathered his men together, and quickly made his dispositions, and, when the time arrived, he put his plan into action. Four men entered the house, while the remainder distributed themselves at points of vantage upon the sands and on the landward side of the building.

With his four men Dan Wayne passed down the stairs again to the vault, Fruby remaining above to guard. Issuing his orders, and leaving the four men below, he made his way with Fruby back up to the first floor of the building and stepped over to a window which looked out over the sea. He looked at his watch and nodded his head.

"Send the signal," he said, to his assistant.

At his command, Fruby lifted the hand-lamp on the floor, and sent a green ray of light bashing out to sea in a pre-arranged signal. From the darkness of the waters two green flashes stabbed back an answering message.

Dan Wayne breathed a sigh of relief.

"Good!" he exclaimed. "I wondered whether they'd be able to do it in time. Now we've covered everything. The next thing to do is to wait for the tiger to enter the trap. He should be nearing the scene by now."

He looked anxiously at his watch, and then he and Fruby walked over to the landward window and stared into the darkness along the sea road towards Burrschurch.

Dan Wayne walked up and down the room while Fruby peered through the window. Twice, in the distance, showed the lights of passing cars, and each time Fruby stiffened into attention, like a hound on the leash.

Suddenly Fruby seized his superior by the arm.

"There she comes!" he exclaimed: "I know the lights of your car anywhere. Look they've flashed signal!"

They both stared into the darkness and saw the headlights of a car dim and flash, dim and flash.

"You're right," said Dan Wayne. "Stop here. You know what to do."

He ran down the stairs to complete his arrangements for The Black Diamond's capture.

(To Be Concluded on Sunday Next.)


TO ENSURE SATISFACTION FIT

AMCO BATTERIES

Available Everywhere
Sole Distributors:
THE NATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., (India) LTD.
Post Box 381 Bombay, 137 Delhi.

"ENZYMES" BUILD BEAUTY & VITALITY

Malted barley which is the foundation of the brew of "FALCON" Beer, is rich in ENZYMES.*

In the brewing of "FALCON" Beer, a special process assures that the Enzymes act fully to cause the goodness of malted barley to pass right into the Beer!

In "FALCON" Beer you are sure that you are receiving an extra supply of health and strength-giving qualities, in addition to a refreshing mellow drink.

No wonder "FALCON" Beer is the choice of healthy men... always!

FALCON BEER
FAMOUS FOR 200 YEARS.

*ENZYMES
These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, most living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.

"ENZYMES" BUILD HEALTH

EN72

Representatives:
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD. BOMBAY CALCUTTA.

WITHOUT A SINGLE FAILURE!

The ONLY CURE for PYORRHOEA.

Tests conducted by the world-famed Berlin Dental University Hospital on thousands of Pyorrhoea patients conclusively proved that NEOCURO PYORRHOEA SPECIFIC effects permanent cure in all cases of Pyorrhoea, tender, bleeding and receding gums without a single failure.

Seven days' treatment Rs. 2/8. Complete cure within six weeks.

INDIAN DEPOT. Post Box 21, Bombay.

BOMBAY AGENTS. Mahasukhlal Chimanlal & Co., Princess Street.

# A BOMBAY DIARY

## By--.The Observer

### *The Railway Budget*

Several Houses of Legislature are simultaneously in session at present, and it becomes a bit trying to keep in track with their doings, not only for the hard-driven journalists, but more so for the general reader. The Legislative Assembly is, at present, seized of the Railway Budget, and both, the taxpayer and the traveller, are uncomfortably conscious of the huge deficits staring them in the face. There are already hints of an increment in railway fares, and the prospects are, indeed, gloomy. The general dissatisfaction with the working of Indian Railways has found expression in nearly two hundred cut motions. The Congress Party have decided to make a demand for an expert financial inquiry to go into the entire question. The Council of State is also engaged in consideration of the Railway Budget.

The passing of Mr. Ram Narayan Singh's resolution, recommending the abolition of excluded areas, was a notable event during the week. Much indignation has been caused over this issue, and it is to be hoped that Parliament will take note of the Assembly's resolution.

### *Bombay Council*

The Bombay Legislative Council also assembled on Monday for the Budget Session. The first work on the agenda was, of course, the passing of the condolence resolution and the motion of adjournment in honour of His late Majesty. Warm tributes were paid the next day to Rao Bahadur Kale, by whose death the non-official ranks have incurred a grievous loss. His place as the Leader of the Opposition is now filled by Rao Bahadur Chitale, who has long experience as a legislator. The House passed the Cotton Ginning and Press Factories Act, as it emerged from the Select Committee. The passing of the Anti-Gambling Bill, which has caused such misgiving in the Presidency due to the extraordinary wide powers it confers on police officers, will be condemned everywhere, not so much for the actual triumph of the Bill, as for the lack of any effective opposition. Members of the Opposition would almost seem to have salved their conscience by the assurance given by the Home Member that only selected and tried officers would be given the powers under the new Act.

### BOMBAY'S CHAMPION DOG

**"Peacemaker of Ware", Miss F. Wright's Cocker Spaniel, which was adjudged the best dog in the Bombay Dog Show held on Tuesday last. It won H. H. the Maharaja of Indore's Cup.**

### *Sir Dinshaw Wacha*

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who was for nearly a score of years now a patriarchal figure in the political life of India, passed away on Tuesday morning, rich in his years, rich in his achievements and rich in the honour and veneration in which he was held throughout the country. Though during recent times he was more a legend than an active force—he was 92 when he died—earlier generations know him as an indefatigable worker, a great publicist, and a ceaseless fighter for his country's rights. He was seasoned in the school of men like Dadabhai Navroji and Pherozeshah Mehta, and he was one of the founder-members of the Indian National Congress and gave to its service a large part of his youthful energies. Sir Dinshaw who was hailed as a radical in his early days, can be said to exemplify the aphorism that the extremist of to-day is the moderate of to-morrow. Though weighed with age, Sir Dinshaw took great interest in public affairs almost till the very last, and he also served as a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India. The City and the country are poorer by the loss of a great citizen and patriot.

### *Tennis Tourney*

The Western India Open Lawn Tennis Championship came to a conclusion during the week. Very great enthusiasm was evinced in this year's matches due to the participation of the Central European Team, who almost monopolised the game in its later stages. The Singles final was fought between two of their players, victory going to the redoubtable Menzel. Menzel and Hetch also won the Doubles final. The purple patch of the Tournament was, however, undoubtedly provided by Jenny Boland, who won the triple crown of the tournament in very convincing style. And her triumph over Leela Row in the exhibition match is something to be talked about. She played like one inspired. In the International matches India went down to Central Europe by three matches to nil. There was nothing very unexpected, of course, about this result—as India is nowhere near the international standard.

### *Music Conference*

Music-lovers in the City had mustered strong during the week in the Jinnah Hall, where the first Hindustani Music Conference was held under the presidency of the Maharajah of Dharampur. His Highness made a very eloquent plea in his presidential address for the rehabilitation of music in the cultural life of the people, and opined that music ought to be made an integral part of our system of education. He stressed particularly the fact that Hindustani music is one of those common cultural national assets that should prove to be the cementing tie, the guarantee of national solidarity. The large number of resolutions passed at the meeting testify to the keen interest aroused in the renaissance of music, if one may call it so, which is evident in the country to-day. The various programmes held along with the Conference were largely attended and greatly appreciated.

Not the Biggest But The Best!

Thousands have testified during the last year that The Warden Insurance Co., though not the biggest is yet the best. It has secured for itself a position amongst the first 17 Companies and is rising still higher. Its favourable Expense Ratio, Lapse Ratio and the solitary claim, the Company had to settle in the first year speak for the economy, efficiency and the soundness of Warden's management.

The key to this marvellous success lies in the unique privileges and benefits offered to Policy-holders and in the training and assistance with liberal terms given to the Agents, who have always an opportunity to rise to higher executive posts and whose efforts are backed up by nation-wide publicity.

Surely you too would like to build your own future? If so, join Warden's Workers right now!

The WARDEN INSURANCE Co Ltd

Head Office: Richey Rd., Ahmedabad.

Branches:

Bombay: Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Madras: 12, Thambu Chetty St., Calcutta: 21, Old Court House St.,

Sub Branch: Poona, 180 Budhwar

DULL FALLING HAIR MADE ME LOOK 40..

*Now I Look Young Again!*

For youthful hair . . . silky, soft and rich . . . YAFFI'S HAIR RESTORER! It nourishes cells and roots, restores colouring and eliminates falling hair.

YAFFI'S fixes hair beautifully. Does not stain sari, hat or fingers.

**12 oz. Bot. Rs. 4/-**
POSTAGE EXTRA

YAFFI'S
HAIR RESTORER

Stockist
Chimanlal Chunilal & Co.,
Chemists, Princess St., Bombay.

Manufacturer G. AB. YAFFI.
POST BOX NO. 232 BOMBAY.

# Rs. 3,000
# SUGGESTIONS COMPETITION
# RESULTS

**There were (245) two hundred and forty-five all correct entries. The first, second and third prizes of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 750 and Rs. 250 respectively are amalgamated and the total sum of Rs. 2,500 is divided equally among the following two hundred and forty-five successful competitors each getting Rs. 10-3as.**

1. GANPAT HIRAMAN, Jam Mohoila, BHUSAVAL.
2. MISS H. E. M. ALABUX, Kur Building, Parel Road BOMBAY.
3. SHAH THAKORELALBHOY LALBHOY, Oil Mill, NANDARBAR.
4. V. S. HANSA, 54 Hindu Colony, DADAR.
5. HABIB YUSUF, Woharapati, NASIK CITY.
6. GEORGE F. REBELLO, 18, Amboli, ANDHERI.
7. M. C. DEGANI, Begumpura, SURAT.
8. HIRJIBHOY D. MANECK, Ramgopal Building, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan).
9. M. V. DHOTRE, 9, Bake House Lane, FORT.
10. MUSAJEE HASANALI, Gharangaon Dist. KHANDESH.
11. MRS. DINA H IRANI, Naju Manzil, Parsee Colony, DADAR.
12. ABDEREHMAN ISSAK, Nanabhoy Wad, BULSAR.
13. SHRIMATI VIMLA MEHTA 118, New Chinch Bunder Road, BOMBAY.
14. RATILAL MANJIBHOY, Sanghadia Bazzar JUNAGADH.
15. MRS. B. RAMABAI, 13, Dubash Wadi, Tardeo Road BOMBAY.
16. A. M. SAFIUDIN, Godhra, Dist. PANCHMAHAL.
17. MAGANMAL T. YUNVANI Municipality, KARACHI.
18. MOHSINBHOY AKBARALI RAJA, Nizampura, Sidhpur, North GUJARAT.
19. A. K. SEN, Megha Bhaban, DADAR.
20. ABDUL GAFFAR MOHMED DAYAL, Turkoshi Plane, GONDAL.
21. MULJEE LALJEE, G. P. O. Box No. 868, BOMBAY.
22. A. H. A. KHATRI, Old Market Kajur Bazzar, KARACHI CITY.
23. SHANKER TUKARAM GAVKA, 111, Hill Road, BANDRA.
24. ABDULLA & AHMED C/o Patni Rehman Hussein, AHMEDNAGAR.
25. J. J. THAKKAR, Parsee Bazzar, FORT.
26. BHODIA BROTHERS Well Street, Akyab, BURMA.
27. PYARELAL VARDHAJI, Old KURLA.
28. HARBANSKOUR C/o Mr. Hurnam Singh Bhumra, FEELANDGANJ.
29. MRS. RADHABAI BOLANGDI, Roshan Mahal, Sleater Road BOMBAY.
30. S. H. KING, Gaekwar's Haveli, AHMEDABAD.
31. KANTILAL D. KORA, Laxmi Bhuvan, KHAR.
32. EBRAHIMJEE MOHAMED-ALI JAMNAGARWALLA, Adamji-Shaikh-Jeevanji Building, Campbell Street, KARACHI.
33. VISHNU R. KULKARNI, BIJAPUR.
34. P. SATYANARAYANARAO Neo-Krishna Hotel, Hasanganj, LUCKNOW.
35. KHATRI ADAM JAMAL AMRELIWALLA, Nani Bazzar, GONDAL.
36. AKBARALI SULEMANJEE VANTHALIWALLA, Saifee Bazaar, NASIK CITY.
37. HARSUKH GAGNESHWAR BHATT, Jasani Bhuwan, MATUNGA.
38. FAZAL VIRANI, Adamjee Jute Mills Ltd., BELLURMUTH.
39. J. D. LALA, 215, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.
40. MIR KAZIM HUSEIN, Central Stamp Store NASIK ROAD.
41. V. P. LAKHANI, Kandawadi, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
42. A. A. TYEBKHAN, 18, Sembudass Street, MADRAS.
43. SHIRIN S. CHASMAWALLA, Bhusari Mohalla, BOMBAY, 3.
44. MRS. LILAVATI MEHTA, C/o S. H. MEHTA, Ranade Quarters 570, Bhamburda, POONA 4.
45. MANECK D. MISTRI, Lucky Building, Gilder Lane BOMBAY.
46. KAMRUDIN JIVABHOY, Mugalwada, BARODA.
47. NAJMUDINBHOY Kagalwala 107, Parsee Galli, BOMBAY 3.
48. KANTILAL J. PATEL, Kakarbad, NADIAD.
49. S. B. Mhatre, 63c, Portuguese Church, DADAR.
50. JAYANTILAL MAHIPATRAM DHOLKIYA, Mundra, Dist. CUTCH.
51. TAHERBHOY H. DAHOD-WALLA, Amaswalla Building, BOMBAY 3
52. K. S. HAVELIWALLA, 36 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
53. F. HEARU, Esther Ville, ANDHERI.
54. GOBARDHANDAS, Budhapara, RAIPUR C. P.
55. AKBARALI UJJINWALLA, 116, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
56. V. K. CHOUDHARI, Station Clerk, ITARSI G. I. P.
57. G. A. SUKHLA, 37, Bhandari Street, BOMBAY 3.
58. YUSAFALI N. ANTRIA Quettawalla Building, Napier Road, KARACHI CITY.
59. KANTILAL N. PARIKH, Sikka Nagar, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.
60. MUKUL RANIDAS, Head Mistress B. G. School, RAIPUR, (C. P.).
61. H. HASANBHOY, The Zulfikar Trunk Depot. BOMBAY 3.
62. VALIBHOY HASANALI, Old Market, KARACHI CITY.
63. MRS. M. SUSHILABAI, Dr. Gore's Building, KHAR.
64. ABDUL REHMAN MAHOMED, Adamjee Jute Mills Ltd. BELURMATH.
65. EBRAHIM AKBARALI WADHWANWALLA, NASIK ROAD.
66. AMBALAL CHOTALAL Pilol, POST ASOJ.
67. B. A. GAWDE, 217A Supari Baug Road, PAREL.
68. KURBANHUSEIN ESUFALI BAGASJI, Nazampura-Hararіya, SIDHPUR.
69. B. P. BHOJ, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY 3.
70. RATILAL JIVRAJ SHAH Shakti Gate, DHRANGADRA.
71. L. C. DAVER, 201, Frere Road, FORT.
72. ABD[illegible] SABHOY, Kadia Lane, GONDAL.
73. BHAGWANDAS B. KARODIA, C/o Dick Joice Co., Gowalia Tank Road BOMBAY.
74. KHUSALCHAND V THAKKAR, Opp. Ruttonbai's Musjid JAMNAGAR.
75. ESMAILJEE E. UDAIPUR-WALLA, 72, Bhajipala Lane BOMBAY.
76. A. G. KHANE, AHMEDABAD.
77. JAL F. DORDI, Opp. New Fire Temple DHOBI TALAO.
78. M. J. HIRANI, BELGAUMWALLA, Leather Merchant, KOLHAPUR.
79. HARIDAS V. PURECHA, Bhatia Nivas Chira Bazzar, BOMBAY.
80. K. B. SETHNA, BARADMORE. New Marine Lines, BOMBAY.
81. E. S. ATTARWALLA, Rodecks Perfumery Mart BOMBAY.
82. ABDUL HAMID ABDURAHEM, State Motor Garage, JUNAGADH.
83. R. N. THACKER, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, FORT.
84. TAHERALI ESOOFALI BAXA, Nazampura, SIDHPUR.
85. J. B. JEEJIBHOY, Tardeo Castle, TARDEO.
86. JIWANDAS GIRDHARDAS, Near Post Office, DHARANGAUM.
87. RAMNIK C. MEHTA, 31 Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.
88. SARAFALI R. VANKANER-WALLA, C/o Hasanally & Sons, CALCUTTA.
89. CHOTALAL MOHANLAL, Naran Nivas, BOMBAY 2.
90. TAHERALI M. ANTARIA, 19 HUSEIN BUILDING, BUNDER ROAD.
91. F. ALIHUSEIN, 33 Venkatachalamudaly Street, MADRAS.
92. KHADIJABHOY TAHERALI, C/o A. S. Patanwalla, SIDHPUR.
93. BOB A. KANGA, Wilson Building, DADAR.
94. TAHERALI A. RAWALLA, Napier Road, KARACHI CITY.
95. M. S. PATEL, 166 A Cadell Road, BOMBAY 16.
96. YOONAS A. MEMON, Chhuchh Falia, BHUJ.
97. ESOOFALI ABDULALI, Kasai Mohalla, Nagdevi, BOMBAY 3.
98. N. N. PABARI, Princess Street, KARACHI.
99. TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLI, 106 Cowasjee Patel Street, FORT, BOMBAY.
100. A. F. MIZWAN, AMRAOTI.
101. VAZIR P. NADERIA, Jamalwati Shop, BOMBAY 8.
102. DR. J. W. RODRIGUES, Anjuna, BARDEZ GOA.
103. BHIKA KANJEE BULTER Burma Shell Banzin Installation, SEWRI.
104. FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE, Loco Dept., RATLAM.
105. SHIVJEE NARSINH MANEK, Hirjee Govindjee Co., Dana Bunder, BOMBAY, 9.
106. SADASHIVRAO TAMASKAR, Sadar Bazzar, RAIPUR.
107. HAMIDA E. AHMED, 53, Pydhonie Road, BOMBAY
108. SHIVJEE R. DEPALA. Depala Street, BHUJ.
109. TAYABALI A. AHMEDABAD-WALLA, Matiwalla Chawl, BOMBAY 9.
110. GANGABEHEN DEVSHI, Princess Street, KARACHI.
111. H. L. PARIKH, 47, C.P.. Tank Road, BOMBAY.
112. VITHOO RAMJEE NAYAK, Municipality, KARACHI.
113. H. T. TARWALLA, 41, Mutton Street, BOMBAY, 3.
114. D. N. MORWALL, 88, Koregaon Park, POONA.
115. D. N. THAKUR. Kodak House, --Hornby Road, FORT.

# Rs. 3,000 Suggestions Competition, Results.

*( CONTINUED )*

116 M B CONTRACTOR; Najampura Street, PALANPUR.
117 JANAMBAI MAHOMEDALI Abdulali Building, Koliwada, BOMBAY.
118 MRS. G. S. KARAN, Malwala Deodi, HYDERABAD.
119 VISHNU M. VIJAYAKAR, 14th Road , KHAR.
120 NATHOORAM M. KESHIA, Municipality, KARACHI.
121 S. N. THAKKAR, Danabunder, BOMBAY 9.
122 A. SITABAI, J. K. Building, Gamdevi, BOMBAY.
123 LACHMAN SARUP, Asstt. Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, UJJAIN.
124 MISS B. PINTO, I.M.O., Deptt., G.P.O., BOMBAY.
125 K. S. SAVANUR, Desai Galli, DHARWAR.
126 MULCHAND BHIKHABHOY 43, Sutar Chawl, BOMBAY.
127 AHMED A. GANI, Mohamed Esabhoy Sheri, GONDAL.
128 R. A. TARKHAD, 51E, Pali Road, KHAR.
129 R. K. SHINDE, Holkar College New Hostel, INDORE.
130 VADILAL JETHALAL, 111, Chawalla Building, BOMBAY.
131 M. A. SATTAR, P.O. Waraseoni, DIST. BALAGHAT.
132 KARSANDAS KALIDAS, Holi Chakla, FORT.
133 SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, THARAD STATE.
134 MRS. U. CHANDRA, 1/14 D. N. Manzil, Congress House , BOMBAY, 4.
135 ABDULLA ISMAIL, JUNAGADH.
136 NARANJEE B. PATEL, Loco Dept, FREELANDGUNJ.
137 USMAN A. GONDALWALLA, Dolatgunj, UJJAIN.
138 ALIHUSEIN M. J. ERINPURWALLA, 116, Musjid Bunder Road, BOMBAY.
139 PAYAR GABHA GOPAL, Solanki Deli, BHUJ.
140 ABDULBHAI H. SHAIKH, Mota Bazzar, RANDER.
141 K. P. LAL JAIN, Rajputana Stores, BANGALORE CITY.
142 ASGARALI AKBARALI, Dawoodi Building, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
143 MRS. SUSHILA G. KORDE, Bhagwat House, THANA.
144 GANGABAI LADHABHOY, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
145 DHIRUBHOY G. DESAI, Bhagdavda, BULSAR.
146 MD. S. MANIAR, 22, New Kazi Street, BOMBAY.
147 K. A. SHIKARI, 26, Perriyanna Maistry Street MADRAS.
148 N. R. KARKARIA, 8, Motibai Street, TARDEO.
149 MISS MIRABAI, c/o I. S. Roghova Chari, Office of the Mysore University, MYSORE.
150 A. K. SUTARIA, The Suteria Paper Mart, BOMBAY, 3.
151 JOSEPH PEREIRA NOSHIRWAN & CO., INDORE.
152 ABDUL LATIF ABDULLA, Shroff Bazzar, BHUJ.
153 VALABHDAS CHAGANLAL, Muljee Jetha Market, BOMBAY.
154 SHEIKH ABDUL KARIM, BUDHUBHOY, Nayak Wada, JUNAGADH.
155 D. M. DANULAKH, Danda, KHAR.
156 R. SESHADRI, 139, James Street, SECUNDERABAD (Deccan.)
157 N. D. NAYAK, Shanti Bhuwan, Hanuman Galli, BOMBAY.
158 J. S. ABDULLA, Santhepet, MYSORE.
159 GORDHANDAS G. PATEL, c/o Eastern Arts Production, PAREL.
160 THAKKAR KARSANDAS VALJEE, Bhogalia Falia, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
161 M. D. RAMKRISHNA, 189, Bazzar Gate Street, FORT.
162 HASANALI AMARBHOY, Gramophone & Ink Merchant JUNAGADH.
163 PRATAPRAI JADURAM, Tea Merchant, Near Kanda Gali, KARACHI.
164 P. BANERJEE, S.S. "Queda," B.I.S.N. Co., BALLARD PIER.
165 ARVIND P. ADHIKARI, Near Kaki Delhi, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
166 H. J. RAO, "Sunny Side," SANTA CRUZ.
167 M. VAPOO MARICAIR, c/o. V. M. Maricair, Sub-Court, Tiruvaror, TANJORE.
168 RAVIVADAN MARFATIA, 5, New Wadi, BOMBAY.
169 ABDLUABHOY AKBARALLY, Esoofpupra, SIDHPUR.
170 A A SOPARAWALLA JETWALLA, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
171 PURMANAND THAKARDAS, Sea Dues Office, Native Jetty, KARACHI.
172 SITARAM BALAJEE MARGUJ, The Dun Aluminium Factory Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
173 EBRAHIM MAHMEDALI, MORBIWALLA, JUNAGADH. Dhal Road,
174 ABBAS, International Watch Trading Co., Bhendy Bazzar, BOMBAY.
175 MUSTAFA BAPUMIA, Mistry Building, Opp. Baliwalla Theatre, BOMBAY, 7.
176 TAHERBHOY H. LOTIA, Vora Sheri, GONDAL.
177 MRS. P. B. VAKHARIA, Mahimwalla House, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.
178 M. A. MARAKATI, Band Master, JUNAGADH.
179 SAIFUDIN GULAMALI, Khokha Bazzar, BOMBAY 3.
180 PANCRACIO CARVALHO, Atraz Capela Batalhao, MARGAO.
181 SAIFUDIN B. LEILA, 149, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, 3.
182 MISTRI BACHHUBHOY BHIMJEE, 185, Samuel Street, BOMBAY.
183 The Bharat Cap Mart, Chawk Bazzar, UJJAIN.
184 AKBARALI SALUMURWALLA 148, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, 3.
185 DARJEE RAGHAVJEE PITAMBER, Motipura, UJJAIN.
186 RUKAIYABAI JIVAJEE, c/o. Abdul Kader Akbarali, BOMBAY, 3.
187 MAHOBATSINHJEE B., GADEJEE, Soni Plot, UPLETA.
188 H. M. ATTARWALLA, Chotti Bazaar, PALANPUR.
189 B. M. LAILA, 148, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
190 S. V. NATHAM, c/o A. S. Bharathier, Audit Office, Madrasi Tiffin Room, Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY.
191 NAJMUDIN E. BANDUKWALLA, SIDHPUR.
192 J. L. DESAI, Bhatia General Hospital, Mathew Road, BOMBAY.
193 FAIJULABHOY D. LAKDAWALLA, Hararya, SIDHPUR.
194 RAGHAVJEE DEVJEE, 174-76, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.
195 M. HAMEED ESUF, Sarishtadar, Sub-Court, Tiruvarur, TANJORE DISTRICT.
196 S. P. ESWARA IYER, Lloyds Bank Ltd., Hornby Road, FORT.
197 HOOSEINBHOY K. SIAMWALLA, 6, Sembudoss Street, MADRAS.
198 KESHAVARAO R. AMBEDKAR, Pandariba, UJJAIN.
199 AMINABAI LAILA, 148, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
200 ISHWARLAL MAKANBHOY, Agra Gate, Dani Pathshala, AJMERE.
201 U. A. POTHIAWALLA, 125, Grant Medical College Hostel, BOMBAY, 8.
202 VADILAL, 346, Big Bazzar, BANGALORE CITY.
203 SK. MOHAMED, Jamnadas Building, Mutton Street, BOMBAY.
204 JAIRAMDAS DANABHOY, Shroff Bazzar, KARACHI.
205 M. THANGAVELOO, 189, Bazzar Gate Street, FORT.
206 JAMNADAS D. GANATRA, 148, Old Chini Bazaar, CALCUTTA.
207 NOORMAHOMED S. SHAIKH, Rahimpura, SIDHPUR.
208 GOOLAMHUSEIN KADERBHOY, 43, Moreland Road, Near Salvation Army, BOMBAY.
209 VIJIYA LALJEE DANA, 148, Old China Bazzar Street, CALCUTTA.
210 ALIBHOY TAYABALI, Shop No. 3-4, Bhuleshwar Market, BOMBAY 2.
211 KALAVATIBAI, Maniara Sheri, SURAT.
212 A. A. SOPARA, 206, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY, 3.
213 RUBABBAI YUSUFALI, Mandvi Chowk, JUNAGADH.
214 H. B. L. KAISTHA, Parsee Mohalla, INDORE.
215 MRS. S. SEN, Megha Bhuwan, DADAR.
216 APPASAHEB KARVATE, Famous Pictures, BOMBAY, 4.
217 Y. MANGESH RAO, Juliet House, MANGALORE.
218 B. C. SHAH, 82, Gulal Wadi, Kika Street, BOMBAY.
219. P. N. KAND, 1416, Kasba, POONA 2.
220 HUSEINABAI MAMUJEE, Faizi Huseini Building, BUNDER ROAD.
221. A. V. SAADAN, Political Dept., Secretariat, BOMBAY.
222. M. KRISHNA IYER, Madrasi Tiffin Room, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.
223. ASARAF KHAN GAJANKHAN, Pisoriwada, JUNAGADH.
224. R. B. DALAL, Damodar Mansion, Opera House Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.
225. M. F. DENAGIRIKAR, C|o Bharat Mills Ltd., HUBLI.
226. D. JOSEPH, Health Officer, CHINGLEPUT.
227. A. A. RAWALLA, Cloth Shop, BHUJ.
228. SALEBHOY MULLAN, ABDUL HOOSEIN CHOONAVALA, Nijampura, PALANPUR.
229. GOOLAM HOOSEIN, B. D. D. Chawl No. 7. SEWRI.
230. N. A. VAIANI, Chemist and Druggist, Doctor Street, BHUJ-CUTCH.
231. Mrs. GOOLESTAN SORABJEE Pandit Mansion, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
232 BHILL SEGHA JIVA, C|o Salebhoy Mullan Abdulhussein Chunawalla, PALANPUR.
233. LAXMICHAND LADHABHOY C|o Gordhandas Thakorshi, BOMBAY 7.
234. HATIMBHOY M. BHAVNAGARWALLA, 34, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS.
235. A. S. ATTARWALLA & SONS, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.
236 BANUBAI R. SALIWALLA, Mehta Building, Frere Road, FORT.
237 ABBASBHOY TAYABALI PALANPURWALLA, SIDHPUR.
238. R. CHANDOOLAL, Desai Sheri, BARODA.
239. B. N. DORDI, Abkari Depot, BADNAPUR.
240 G. R. MUSALLEY, Blackie & Sons, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
241 B. D. BHIWANDIWALLA, Abkari Contractor, JALNA.
242 COOMY P. ANTIA, 318 Main Street, POONA.
243 SYED MOHD ZAHID BHUSAWAL.
244 CHIMAN B TEJWANI KARACHI.
245 JAL RANDELIA, BOMBAY.

# Rs. 3,000 Suggestions Competition, Results.

*( CONTINUED )*

**The following One Hundred and Sixty-Seven Competitors get Consolation prize of Rs. 3 each.**

1 HOMI F. PANTHAKI, Parsee Agiari, NEEMUCH.
2 MRS. RAJ GOPAL, Lallgarh Palace, BIKANER.
3 B. G. PURAO, Goregaonkar Wadi, Gamdevi, BOMBAY.
4 EBRAHIM NANABHOY VORA, BHAVNAGAR.
5 P. G. RANGNEKAR, Mugbhat, BOMBAY.
6 JANARDAN V. KARVE, SHOLAPUR.
7 AKARIMBHOY A MOTANWALLA JATPUR.
8 MANI RUSTOMJI, Near Fire Temple, THANA.
9 AMRUTLAL C. SHAH, AHMEDABAD.
10 S. F. KUTAR, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
11 MANILAL P. TAMAKUWALLA, KARACHI.
12 ABBASBHOY M. GULAMALI, CALCUTTA.
13 H. I. REUBEN, G. P. O. BOMBAY.
14 K. S. GAUR, NANDED.
15 Azammiya A. NALWALLA, BARODA.
16 K. K. JOSHI, 190 Charni Road, BOMBAY.
17 MRS. LAXMIBAI M. CHITNAVIS, NAGPUR CITY.
18 SULAIMAN, RANGOON.
19 SHRIKANT D. NAIK, Kakadwady, BOMBAY 4.
20 DR. PATHAK, BORDI.
21 ABDULGAFFAR E. FIREMAN, RATLAM.
22 LAXMAN K. HINDLEKAR, 30, Bruce Street, BOMBAY.
23 B. L. MATHUR, FREELANDGUNJ.
24 MISS SARABAI A. KAPARDIYA, UJJAIN.
25 V. ACHUTHAN, TELLICHERRY.
26 NATWARLAL M. SHAH, Khetwadi Main Road, BOMBAY.
27 P. BILLIMORIA, JUNAGADH.
28 S. M. A. HUSSEIN, CALCUTTA.
29 TARACHAND PREMJEE, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.
30 A. SATAR LATIB SEJA, JETPUR.
31 G. H. DESAI, DHARWAR.
32 K. L. HINDLEKAR, DADAR.
33 KAIKHUSROO S. DOCTOR, POONA.
34 D. A. HUKERI, CHIKHODI.
35 BALAJEE D. DANGAT, AHMEDNAGAR.
36 G. S. MUZUMDAR, Accountant General Office, BOMBAY.
37 MOCHI SAVJEE VASRAM, ANJAR CUTCH.
38 WALTAR J. CONTRACTOR, SURAT.
39 PRABHAKAR L. KELKAR, GRANT ROAD.
40 S. K. CHINWALLA, CALCUTTA.
41 NARAYANDAS KALYANJEE, AKOLA.
42 AHMED A. AJIJ, RANGOON.
43 EBRAHIM KARIM TAYLOR, BULSAR.
44 SHAH ZAVERKANT THAKORELAL, NANDARBAR.
45 J. S. JOSHI, SANGLI.
46 MISS ALICE JOSEPH, BOMBAY 7.
47 BUDRUDIN M. GADHAMADANAWALLA, SIDHPUR.
48 AKBARMIYA B. KAJI, AHMEDABAD.
49 G. D. KOUSHIK, Souter Street, BOMBAY.
50 NATHALAL SHIVJEE, KARACHI.
51 MRS. N. N. GERSAPPA, TARDEO BOMBAY.
52 H. K. & CO. JUNAGADH.
53 BHAGWANDAS HARIDAS, Khand Bazaar, BOMBAY.
54 F. NOMANBHAI, JUBBULPORE.
55 GOOLBAI F. PATRAWALLA, BILLIMORA.
56 JAMALBHOY S. MEMON, KHERALU.
57 MOHAMEDHANIF M. JIKAR, JETPUR.
58 CHOTALAL MAVJEE, JUNAGADH.
59 S. V. SRI RAMULAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
60 DR. LAL N. DESAI, SARBHON.
61 G. B. JOSHI, GONDAL.
62 MRS. SITABAI ISLUR, VILE-PARLE.
63 AHMED HUSEIN MULLAN, ANKLESHWAR.
64 H. M. ABDULLABHOY, POONA 2.
65 KANTILAL RANCHODLAL, AHMEDABAD.
66 C. J. ASHAR, PAREL.
67 GEORGE JOSHUA, FORT.
68 PANDYA JETARAM LALJEE, BHUJ-CUTCH.
69. J. S. TOTANAWALLA, CALCUTTA.
70. ABDUL KARIM ASAKKAR SULEMAN, JETPUR.
71. S. HIRAJEE ENGINEER, Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
72. VAIDA VIRJEE NARANJEE, BHUJ, CUTCH.
73. S. R. ANGNE, Love Lane, BOMBAY.
74. NADIR S. DOCTOR POONA.
75. RAJGOPAL, BIKANER.
76. NATWARLAL H. PANCHOLY AHMEDABAD.
77. MOHAMEDALI KHANBHOY, UJJAIN.
78. C. J. FERNANDES, BARDEZ GOA.
79. MOHAMEDALI KAMRUDIN, Pultan Road, BOMBAY.
80. S. A. PATEL, MAHIM.
81. MEHRU F. DESAI, JACOB CIRCLE.
82. SHAIKH ADAM ABDULABHOY, KARACHI.
83. S. R. HASSANALI, CALCUTTA.
84. VIRMUKHLAL G. NANAVATI, Khetwadi, BOMBAY.
85. SHAIKHDIN KAMRUDIN CHAKIWALLA, UJJAIN.
86. C. ISMAIL, JUNAGADH.
87. ADI B. PATEL, DADAR.
88 A. N. BEHRA, BANGALORE CITY.
89. MADHUSUDAN B. UPADHAYAYA, BILLIMORA.
90. TAHERALI FIDAALI, Chakla Street, BOMBAY.
91. AIMAI JEHANGIRJEE ENGINEER, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
92. GULAMHUSEIN, SICCANDERABAD
93. MISS TEHMINA E. GOTLA, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
94. CHANDULAL JAISINGBHOY, SECUNDERABAD,
95. VASUDEV G. KARANDIKAR, SANGLI.
96. GHANCHI NOORMAMEDALI, SINGAPURWALLA, JETPUR.
97. SALEH M. MASTER, Bhajipala Lane, BOMBAY.
98. BATLUBAI FAKHRUDIN, UJJAIN.
99. SHAH ABHECHAND GORDHAN, UPLETA.
100. RAMNIKLAL A. MATHIKIYA, NANDERBAR.
101. MRS. AMTULLABAI HAJI, Dhaboo Street, BOMBAY.
102. G. P. KAPADIA, Fort, BOMBAY.
103. R. N. KHANWALKAR, INDORE CITY.
104. GULAM GOUS MAKAJEE, SAMWAL, BANDRA.
105. KASAM FAKIR GANDEVIA, BULSAR.
106. T. N. SWAMY, CHHINDWARA.
107. ABDUL SHAM, RANGOON.
108. K. S. JAYAKAR, BANDRA.
109. FERNANDES BASIL, BOMBAY.
110. V. D. MHATRE, Worli, BOMBAY.
111. HANSA J. MEHTA, NASIK CITY.
112. Mrs. T. SUNDERABAI, MATUNGA.
113 PANWALLA ISHWARLAL GOKAL, GONDAL,
114. AMRUTLAL S. BHATT, BARODA.
115. KESHAVLAL G. DAVE, JAMNAGAR.
116. S. G. AKBARALI, Fort, BOMBAY.
117 KHATRI MURJI VALABHJEE, Mundra, CUTCH.
118. KALIMUDIN M. DALAL, Vadgadi, BOMBAY.
119. K. SIVASUBRAMANYAM, CUDDALORE.
120. S. GIRDHARI, BULSAR.
121. SALEBHOY M. YOUSUFALI, KARACHI
122. F. F. NOOJEEBHAI, MADRAS.
123. V. N. NAIDU, NASIK ROAD.
124. MANSUKLAL MOHANLAL DHRUV, AMRELI.
125. Messrs. RATILAL BHAGWANJEE, RAJKOT.
126. A. G. PATNI, BOMBAY,
127. DAHYABHOY LALJEE, POONA 1.
128. M. STATION-MASTER, THANA.
129. D. MENDONCA, MAHIM.
130. J. COOPER, CALCUTTA.
131. KESHAV A. VAIDYA, MALAD.
132. K. SUBBA RAO, MYSORE.
133. S. JOB, AKOLA.
134. P. T. MODAK, INDORE.
135. JAMSHED CAWASJI DRIVER, Fanaswadi, BOMBAY.
136. DARABSHA D. DHABAR, Dadar, BOMBAY.
137. Mrs. H. P. B. NEKU, Grant Road Corner, BOMBAY.
138. ROBERT FERNANDES, JAMNAGAR.
139. D. G. WAGH, HUBLI.
140. V. D. CHRISTIAN, AHMEDABAD.
141. KHATRI USMAN USIF, KARACHI.
142. BALKRISHNA R. DESAI, DADAR.
143. MUNILAL MEHRA, BOMBAY 2.
144. SANMUKHLAL C. DESAI, GODHRA.
145. C. M. RADHA, TELLICHERRY.
146. E. GEWAGE, AKOLA.
147. RUSTOM S. CHOKSI, Grant Road, BOMBAY
148. TAHERBHOY, C/o Taheri Trunk Depot, BOMBAY 3.
149. CHUNILAL SANKALCHAND, POONA.
150. CHAGANLAL P. BALSARA, BULSAR.
151. MADHAVJEE NANJEE, KARACHI.
152. S. D. KORA, KAIRA.
153. I FERNANDES, Mapuca, GOA.
154. K S. RAMASWAMIAH, MYSORE.
155. ABAD & BROS., BHUJ-CUTCH.
156. D. V. PADUKONE, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
157. TAHER M. MAFIJI BOMBAY.
158. R. V. SAMSI, Chinch Bunder, BOMBAY.
159. A. F. FERNANDES, Charni Road, BOMBAY.
160. SHAIKH ADAM GULAMHUSEIN, KARACHI.
161. V. D. PATNI, JUNAGADH.
162. C. S. RATHNAVELU, HYDERABAD. (Dn.)
163. SURAJMAL PANALAL, DHULIA.
164. RAMACHANDRA KESHAV, ATHNI.
165. N. B. KHATIWALLA, Nanpura, SURAT.
166. ARJUNBHOY G. SITWALLA, SURAT.
167. GULABRAI D. NAIK, BOMBAY.

**CORRECT SOLUTION**

| Illustrations. | Illustrations. |
|---|---|
| A | 6 |
| B | 10 |
| C | 5 |
| D | 13 |
| E | 3 |
| F | 2 |
| G | 11 |
| H | 12 |
| I | 16 |
| J | 17 |
| K | 15 |
| L | 4 |
| M | 7 |
| N | 14 |
| O | 8 |
| P | 18 |
| Q | 1 |
| R | 9 |

# The World Of Finance

## RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

At last the House of Representatives have passed the new Farm Bill in place of the invalidated A. A.A. Full details are not available, but it is said that the House approved of the amendment to the Soil Conservation Bill directing the establishment and maintenance of pre-war parity between farm prices and consumers' purchasing power without discouraging production to a point below 1920—1929 average domestic consumption. It also adopted the amendment authorising the President to fix import quotas on farm products competing harmfully with domestic products. The Secretary of the Agriculture is authorised to inaugurate State production control plans prior to December 1937 when the temporary soil conservation programme expires.

### *The Main Question*

It was often pointed out that the decisions of the Supreme Court were against the administration but the Senate was with the Washington administration, which is always eager to help Government measures. The new Farm Bill will have a good effect on internal price and there remains nothing now to raise prices. The inflation measures have greatly improved the economic condition of masses but the main question is, how to stabilize present levels. The Farm Bill will be a great support, but without stabilisation of currency nothing can be relied. Because the prices are measured in term of money and when money, the measuring rod, is fluctuating, there can be no sign of stabilisation. Anyhow, now the attention of the U.S. Government will be diverted to currency and monetary problems and there is a keen desire for sound money.

### *On Balance Sheets*

The Chairman of Tube Investments, Ltd., said:—

"I do not suppose there are many of my audience who are simple enough to believe that a company's accounts, particularly, a holding company, set forth the actual and exact profits earned in each year..... I do not think it would be too cynical to say that the ordinary shareholder is lucky if he can read from the figures of a balance sheet more than an idea of the general tendency forward or backward, unless the directors are themselves aware of it and wish him to..... It is possible within the law to present a more or less truthful but entirely misleading position of affairs. As it is done more often than it should be done, and, apparently, almost always successfully done—i.e., the true position passes undetected by the shareholders until, too late, they find themselves in liquidation or reconstruction—I think their attention should be called to the danger."

With the best will no director can produce a profit and loss account or a balance sheet which is an exact statement of precisely ascertainable fact except the capital and the cash.

What outstanding debts will eventually become bad?

Will stocks ultimately realise the values assigned to them?

How much of the original cost of plant and machinery has been used up in earning a year's profits?

Will new technical discoveries render uneconomic machinery, which would otherwise remain serviceable?

How much should a company set aside for foreseen contingencies, but for the Great Unknown?

### *Dull Market*

During the week all local markets were dull with limited business. Price fluctuations were narrow and there is a general desire to await the Budget of the Government of India. Many students are trying to give a forecast, but in all probability the coming Budget will be colourless with small change here and there.

The present dullness seems seasoned. After active outbursts of speculative enterprises one needs a period of readjustment. It is this state, which is mainly responsible for the present dullness. The inevitable law of action and reaction is at work. The present dullness will be turned into activity in coming months, but it is too early to say which way the wind blows.

## HOCKEY NOTES

### TEAM FOR OLYMPIC TRIALS

(BY "SHORT-CORNER.")

The trials have been going on in Bombay and the Selection Committee have had an opportunity of seeing the pick of players in the city in action. The Committee have taken the right step in arranging two trial matches in Bombay, one between the Possibles and the Customs and the other between the Probables and the Goans United. The receipts of these matches should help a great deal in sending up the team to Calcutta. Before this appears in print Bombay's team will have left for Poona to play a match there and thus give the Committee an occasion to see Poona talent. I wonder, if the Committee are still sticking to the list of nominations instead of scouring the City and finding hidden talent.

GWALIOR CUP GAMES.

The Gwalior Cup Tournament has been making steady progress and the first round is practically played out and a stage has been set when some interesting matches will be witnessed. I will not dwell on the matches played but dwell on some important incidents that have struck me during the week.

UMPIRE'S BLUNDERS.

Poor will not describe the umpiring of Warner in the game between the Young Sports and Brady and Co. last Sunday. Besides omissions and errors of judgment there was an occasion when he showed ignorance of the rules. The Bradys were awarded a corner and the ball was banged into the goal without being stopped and justice because it touched a defender, the goal was allowed. On another occasion the Centre-forward of the Young Sports worked his way through and after dodging the goal-keeper, neatly placed the ball into the goal but to the amazement of the spectators and players, a Centre bully at the twenty-five was ordered.

IGATPURI'S IMPRESSIVE DISPLAY.

The Igatpuri Institute gave an impressive display when they accounted for the Friends' Sporting Club by four goals to one. Conspicuous in their team was Rocque of Olympic fame. Although he has passed his prime he played a fine game at Centre-forward. The team as a whole, is a sound one and should give the best side a good run before falling.

The other teams to show up were the Brijraj Young Men from Poona and the Kirkee Ordnance Sports Club. The former beat the No. 3 Fortress while the latter trounced the Parsi Cyclists.

LUSITANIANS UNIMPRESSIVE

Although the Lusitanians defeated the St. Andrews Ex-Students, I cannot consider their display an impressive one. They will have to play a great deal better if they hope to beat the Igatpuri Institute. The Lusitanians are committing a great blunder by persisting in playing men who are likely to be taken away by the Bombay University, when the All-important tournament—the Aga Khan commences. They could easily put up a fine team if they looked about and got the services of men who would always play for them. I heard a remark on the Cooperage on Thursday that the Lusitanians were not the same as of old, and to this a gentleman connected with the Lusitanians closely, replied, "The Lusitanians have lived for 25 years and now they will die! Is this going to be the end of such a glorious history in the hockey world? It could be the last thing a hockey fan would desire. May the Lusitanians live long!

THE GOANS UNITED

On 28th the Goans United are to play the Probables. What team will e put up by the Goans? I have one suggestion to make to the selectors. Omit such players as have made their mark in local hockey and are assured of their places and give others who have so far been left in the cold a try-out. :Of course some of those who have already been tried out will have to be included. I suggest the following team:—

Goal: N. Castellino (Young Sports).

Backs: Leo Fonseca (B.E.S.T.), F. D'Souza (Young Sports).

Halves: N. Fernandes, W. Fernandes (Lusis), and A. Mascarenhas (G.S.M.).

Forwards: Otto, Rattos (Lusis), Lewis, F. Fernandes (B.E.S.T.) and Mendes (Times).

THE LEWIS TOURNAMENT.

The Lewis Tournament is to commence early in March at Parel. From the way the Parel Sporting Club's Committee have been working it looks apparent that the Tournament will be a huge success.

From what I hear, a good number of entries are likely chief among them will be Young Sports (Holders), G.I.P., Parel (Runners-up), the Lusitanians, the Telephone Club and the Bombay Portuguese Association.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

At the conclusion of the Gwalior Cup Tournament, the Aga Khan will commence and then there will be a feast of hockey. I hope we get an opportunity to see the Manavadar Team, the Jhansi Heroes, the Bhopal Wanderers, the St. Patricks and a team from Calcutta, either the Customs or Mohan Bagans. I wish the Bombay Gymkhana could persuade some of these teams to come down. Let us wait and see.

"The Vintage Wine" at the Excelsior with Seymour Dicks and Claire Luce

## FRENCH KARAKORAM EXPEDITION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The French Karakorum Expedition sponsored by Monsieur Jean Escara of Alpine Club, which obtained the sanction of the Government of India and the Government of Kashmir, is coming to India this summer to climb two mountain peaks, one Rakaposhi, about 25,000 ft. high, situated close to Gilgit and the second known as "Hidden Peak" in Karakorum 26,000 ft. which is the second highest peak in the world.

The object of the expedition seems to go right up to Gasherbrum.

It is likely that a British Officer will be attached to the expedition to act as "liaison" and assist the expedition in details, with the local inhabitants.

The German Expedition which came to India has it appears, postponed their attempt to climb Nanga Parbat till the summer of 1937.—United Press.

## AUCKLAND MAKES 396 FOR 6

### M. C. C. Replies With 98 For No Wicket

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb 22.

In the M.C.C. vs. New Zealand, at the close of the play, Auckland had made 396 for six and declared. Wallace made 113, Whitelaw 73 and Derbyite Townsend 53 (not out).

The M.C.C. made 98 for loss of no wicket. Parks made 54 (not out).

### Sheffield Shield Match

(Special Cable.)

ADELAIDE, February 22.

In the Sheffield Shield Match South Australia made 304 for 3 wickets. Badcock made 155 (not out).

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 22

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 195/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 193/8 on long liquidation influenced by reports of passage of the new Farm Bill. In the absence of any details it is difficult to form any opinion but the bazar believes that the American crop will be 13 million bales. Later on there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 193/12.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and the local market ruled quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 193/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 193 | 4 | 0 |
| Broach J/A. | 193 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra March | 176 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra May | 175 | 12 | 0 |
| Bengal March | 141 | 4 | 0 |
| Bengal May | 138 | 12 | 0 |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 20

Broach A/M opening 196 1/2; highest 196 1/2; lowest 195 1/4; closing 195 1/2

Broach J/A opening 197; highest 197; lowest 196; closing 196 1/4

Oomra March opening 179; highest 179; lowest 178 1/2; closing 178 1/2

Oomra May opening 177 3/4; highest 177 3/4; lowest 177 1/2; closing 177 1/2

Bengal March opening 142 1/2; highest 142 1/2; lowest 142 1/4; closing 142 1/2

Bengal May opening 140; highest 140; lowest 139 1/2; closing 139 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 8 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-8-36) Rs. 18 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 7

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 91 May 120 July 133 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 195; Liverpool May 5.78 Rs. 56 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug 195/12 Liverpool July 5.69 Rs. 51 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 195 New York May 10.82 Rs. 46 1/4 at Cross rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 195/12 New York July 10.51 Rs. 38 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.98 3/4

## SUGAR MARKET CLOSED

The Bombay Sugar Market was entirely closed to-day on account of a sad death of a prominent merchant Sheth Manekla Ratanji of Messrs. Ratanji Virpal.

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 21

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan | 85 3/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan | 99 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 | 107 1/4 |
| 4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 | 110 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 | 117 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 | 118 |
| 5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 | 115 |
| 5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 | 101 3/4 |
| 3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52 | 100 3/8 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 85 1/2 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Conversion | 108 5/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War Loan | 107 3/8 |

## COTTON ARRIVALS

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 19th February | 22,503 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 | 1,249,753 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 1,084,589 |
| Increase | 165,164 |

## MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Feb 21

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 44.95—10 |
| May | 45.03—03 |
| July | 45.05—05 |

# Scattered Selling In Steel Shares

## Market Dull And Featureless

### ABSENCE OF ENTERPRISE

BOMBAY: February 22.

**The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day, but in the absence of any important buying, prices declined on scattered selling in Tata Steel shares. The Market was dull and featureless with utter absence of enthusiasm.**

**Business for the next Settlement is to commence from Monday and naturally, there will be no desire to operate, particularly when prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.**

**In the Miscellaneous Section business was slow and prices moved within the least range of Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-8. Professional operators are inclined to await the Budget of the Government of India.**

### TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, February 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 281 4 |
| 500 | Bombay Cotton | 40 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 674 6 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 100 0 |
| 100 | Century | 161 4 |
| 100 | Central India | 230 10 |
| 100 | Colaba | 114 6 |

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 22

Century 163 165 161
Bombay Dyeing 677 678 673 674/6
Kohinoor 192
Central India 228 230/10
New Great 101
Simplex 62
Swadeshi 146 147/8
Bundi 34 34/2
I Cement 441 437 438 437/8
Punjab 24 23/12
Shahabad 446 443 442/8
Andhra 1617 1615
Tata Hydro 166 165/10
Tata Power 1541 1540 1542 1537
Tram Ord 151
T Steel Defd 541 538 540 534 536 533 535
T Steel Ord 145/8 144/12 144/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 166/8
Bellapur 165 166 165/10 165
B Steam 270/10
B Burma 390 388 389/6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Coorla | 80 0 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 340 0 |
| 1 | E.D. Sassoon | 0 2 6 |
| 100 | Finlay | 111 4 |
| 100 | Gokak | 152 8 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1,575 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 45 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 74 6 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 192 8 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 585 0 |
| 100 | Madhavji | 4 12 |
| 250 | Madras United | 40 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 785 0 |
| 250 | Model | 41 0 |
| 50 | Mysore | 91 4 |
| 200 | New Great | 101 4 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 55 0 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 266 4 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 35 0 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2400 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 62 8 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 147 8 |
| 100 | Swan | 86 9 |
| 25 | Tata | 8 0 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1200 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 652 8 |

### BANKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50-100 | Baroda | 105 0 |
| 25-50 | Central | 34 14 |
| 500 | Imperial | 1550 0 |
| 125-500 | Im. Contry. | 381 4 |
| 50-100 | India | 130 12 |
| 100 | Reserve Bank | 131 4 |
| 5 | Union | 5 4 6 |

### CEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Bundi | 34 2 |
| 70 | Gwalior | 114 6 |
| 160 | India | 437 8 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1990 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 351 4 |
| 75 | Okha | 253 2 |
| 10 | Punjab | 23 12 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 442 8 |
| 70 | United | 117 0 |

### INSURANCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 11 10 |
| 15-75 | New India | 42 12 |
| 200 | Oriental | 4950 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 7 1 |

### ELECTRIC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 161 10 |
| 1000 | Andhra Valley | 1615 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 13 6 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 150 15 |
| 100 | Bombay Suburban | 172 8 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 10 |
| 100 | Karachi | 245 0 |
| 100 | Poona | 218 12 |
| 100 | Surat | 175 0 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 165 10 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1537 8 |

### RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 885 0 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 120 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 97 8 |
| 100 | Dhond Baramati | 98 0 |
| 100 | Gujarat | 77 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 98 8 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 95 0 |
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunje | 94 8 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 785 0 |

### MININGS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 19 10 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Ord. | 535 0 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord. | 144 4 |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Alcock | 191 4 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 165 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Steam | 270 10 |
| 125 | Bombay-Burma | 389 0 |
| 50 | Bom. Burma Cont. | 126 14 |
| 8sh. | Br. B Petrol | 4-7-3 |
| 50 | Bombay Telephone | 109 4 |
| 100 | Indian Bleaching | 92 8 |
| 100 | Indian Radio Def. | 515 0 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Ord. | 482 8 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 577 8 |
| 15 | Scindia | 14 12 |
| 30 | Premier Construction | 75 4 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 15 8 |

### PREFERENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7 | p.c. Andhra Valley | 1435 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Bombay Steam | 296 4 |
| 7 | p.c. Bombay Trams | 85 12 XD. |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 527 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 143 2 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 145 0 |
| 7½ | p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 9 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 150 0 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1525 0 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 193 12 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 166 8 |
| 5 1/2 | p.c. Tata Mill | 13 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Vishnu | 647 8 |

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 22

The local silver market was quiet but steady with scattered selling but owing to small arrivals ready is quoted at a premium of annas six. The market opened to-day at Rs. 49/14 and declined to Rs. 49/10 but later prices steadied at Rs. 49/12. The gold market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready silver | 50 | 2 | 0 |
| Fagan delivery | 49 | 12 | 0 |
| Chaitra delivery | 49 | 11 | 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 | 13 | 3 |
| Fagan delivery | 34 | 13 | 0 |
| Chaitra | 34 | 12 | 0 |

## INDORE COTTON MARKET

Indore, Feb 22

Cotton yesterday midnight closed at Rs. 195/4. To-day's closing futures 3 points down. Here opened Broach at Rs. 195/4. Steadied on scattered buying to Rs. 195/10 and declined on speculators' selling to Rs. 193/10. Jobs Rs. 5. Fatak Rs. 6/12 difference.

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 22

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 97/14
3 per cent 1941 104/9
3 per cent 1951/54 103/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/1
4 per cent 1943 110/6
4 per cent 1960/70 112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/5
5 per cent 1939/44 109/10
5 per cent 1940/43 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/11
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/1 and moved within a narrow range of half an anna.

## MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 22

| | |
|---|---|
| B C Rate T T D D | 1/6 1/32 |
| LONDON.— | |
| Banks selling T T D D Feb.-Dec. | 1/6 3/32 |
| Banks buying T T | 1/6 5/32 |
| Banks buying D D | 1/6 3/16 |
| Banks buying 3 mos | 1/6 7/32 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| B C Rate T T | 268 5/8 |
| Banks selling T T | 266 5/8 |
| Banks buying T T | 263 7/8 |
| PARIS— | |
| Banks buying T T | 561 |
| Banks selling T T | 572 |
| JAPAN— | |
| Banks selling T T | 77 3/8 |
| Banks buying T T | 77 1/8 |
| AMSTERDAM— | |
| Banks selling D D | 54 5/8 |
| JAVA— | |
| Banks selling D D | 54 3/8 |
| HONGKONG— | |
| Banks selling D D | 88 1/2 |
| SHANGHAI— | |
| Banks selling D D | 81 |
| SINGAPORE— | |
| Banks selling D D | 156 1/4 |
| BERLIN— | |
| Banks selling D D | 90 3/4 |
| CROSS RATE— | |
| New York/London 21st instant | 4.98 7/8 |
| Japan/London 22nd instant | 1/2 1/64 |
| Java/London 22nd instant | 7.23 |
| Hongkong/London 22nd instant | 1/3 7/8 |
| Shanghai/London 22nd instant | 1/2 1/3 |
| London/Paris 21st instant | 74.72 |
| London/Belgium 21st instant | 24.29 1/2 |
| London/Switzerland 21st instant | 15.10 3/4 |
| London/Berlin 21st instant | 12 29 |
| London/Stockholm 21st instant | 19.39 1/2 |
| London/New York 21st instant | 4.98 15/16 |
| London/Amsterdam 21st instant | 7.27 |
| Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet | |
| Gold 21st instant | £7-1-1 |
| Silver London Ready 21st instant | 19 7/8 |
| Silver London Forward 21st instant | 19 3/4 |
| Silver New York Ready 21st instant | 45 |
| London Discounts 3 Mos 21st instant | 9/16 p.c. |
| London Discounts 6 Mos 21st instant | 5/8 p.c. |
| Reserve Bank Rate | 3 p.c. |
| Bank of England Rate | 2 p.c. |
| Money:—Call | 1/2 p.c. |
| 3 Mos | 1 p.c. |
| 6 Mos. | 1 1/2 p.c. |
| Tone:—Easy. | |

## OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Feb 22

| | Opening. |
|---|---|
| February | 189.20—30 |
| May | 190.00—10 |
| August | 189.70—90 |

# LIVERPOOL COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

## New York And Chicago Markets Closed

### BULLION QUIET BUT WHEAT SLIGHTLY BETTER

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

On Saturday crossrates moved within a narrow range.

**LIVERPOOL COTTON EASY**

The New York cotton market was closed to-day. The Liverpool cotton market closed easy with a decline of2 points.

**BULLION QUIET**

London gold and silver ruled quiet

**WHEAT SLIGHTLY BETTER**

Wheat was slightly better. Rubber, jute and linseed were unchanged.

**STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED.**

London and New York Stock Exchanges were closed to-day.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Feb. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.51 |
| To-day's opening | closed |
| Difference | closed |
| To-day's closing | closed |
| Difference | closed |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.70 |
| To-day's opening | 5.67 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's closing | 5.68 |
| Difference | —.02 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May Rs. 193

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 22.

The market was closed to-day.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 22.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (11.36/11.36) closed
May (10.84/10.84) closed
July (10.55/10.55) closed


**Why**

Customers persist in having only

**AMSTEL BEER**

*BECAUSE*

it restores ENERGY
increases VITALITY
and aids DIGESTION

*Sole Agents:—*

THE INDIA INTERNATIONAL Co.
Churchgate Street,
BOMBAY.


## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

**T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON**

New York, Feb. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| To-day's opening | closed |
| To-day's closing | closed |

**T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK**

London, Feb. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.98 15/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.98 3/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.98 15/16 |
| Difference | unchanged |

**FRANC RATE**

London, Feb. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 74.72 |
| To-day's opening | 74.75 |
| To-day's closing | 74.71 |
| Difference | —.01 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 22.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.98 3/4 business was slack with the rate moving within a narrow range with an undecided trend. The closing rate was 4.98 15/16.

Franc opened at 74.75 and declined to 74.71 where it remained stationary.

**LONDON SILVER**

London, Feb. 22.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 19 7/8d | 19 7/8d. |
| Forward | 19 3/4d | 19 3/4d. |

The market was steady.

**LONDON GOLD.**

London, Feb. 22.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-1-0 1/2

**DISCOUNTS**

London, Feb. 22.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

**CROSS RATES**

London, Feb. 22.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5-63 7/8) 5-64
New York on Bombay (37.74) 37.72
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (62.18) 62.12
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.89) 5.85
American May (5.79) 5.77
Egyptian March (8.62) 8.60
Egyptian May (8.43) 8.44

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 22.

There was no business at night.

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Silver opened steady a Rs. 50/5, 49/14 and 49/12 and declined to Rs. 50/3, 49/11 and 49/7. The market was quiet and featureless with very small transactions and closed at Rs. 50/3, 49/11 and 49/5 steady.

Gold opened quiet but steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13 and 34/11/6. The market was irregular with very little doing and closed at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/11/6.

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 72, May 72 3/8 and July 73 3/4. Fair business was transacted on better speculative support and foreign enquiry.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 22.

The market was closed to-day.

## LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 22.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

**METALS.**

Tin (£207 1/2 buyers £208 sellers. Barely steady) closed.
Lead (£16 5/8 buyers. No sellers. Steady) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£40 to £40 1/2) closed
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

**TEA.**

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

**JUTE.**

New Crop February March (£18 7/8 buyers) £18 7/8 paid and sellers.
Dunlop March (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers
Lightning March (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.

**RUBBER.**

Spot (7 3/8 paid and buyers) 7 3/8 paid and buyers.
April June (7 1/2 paid and sellers) 7 1/2 paid and sellers.

**LINSEED.**

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta February March (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal February (£14 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

**BROWN BOLD LINSEED**
**May 1936 Delivery.**

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Feb. 22.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 p.m. | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| Rates at 12-0 p.m. | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Rates at 5-0 p.m. | 7 | 4 | 0 |

### STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED

London, Feb. 22.

London and New York Stock Exchanges were closed to-day.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET

### Floatation Debt To Swell

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

On the money market the week's feature was British credit to the French treasy. The initial fears, that the amount involved would be invested in British treasuries thus further shortening the inadequate bill resources are now allayed as it is expected thta the money will be placed in deposit. Contro-seasonal increase in the offerings to treasuries to 45 million came as a pleasant surprise. The opinion is expressed that the floating debt will be allowed to swell in order to prepare for the redemption of 2 per cent treasury bonds of which 150 million are outstanding. The exchanges and and commodities markets were featureless.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be performed at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the Vithal Sadan (Congress House), when Sjt. K. M. Munshi will unfurl the Flag.

AT BHULESHWAR

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee a monthly Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.

AT VILE PARLE

Monthly flag salutation at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Prarthna Chowk of the Chhavaniwala Building at the Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle.

Prize distribution of Dadar Middle School Mr. M. G. Kapadia to preside at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Bandra Schools Tournament on St. Stanislans' High School ground at 5-45 p.m. Collector of Bombay and Suburban Dt. to preside.

A debate at Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen's Hall at 10-30 a.m. subject being "There is an awakening in the Muslim world."

The monthly flag salutation ceremony in G Ward (Dadar) will be held at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

## WHEAT AND LINSEED

### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 22.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat May | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| Wheat September | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Linseed May | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Linseed September | 7 | 7 | 6 |


DOCTOR'S ADVICE

**NOTHING BUT AMIN'S ANTI-GONO**

SPECIFIC

CAN RELIEVE YOU FROM THESE TORTURES.

Amin's ANTI-GONO Specific is the most efficacious and unrivalled remedy, which can convince the sufferer of Gonorrhoea within 24 hours. Price of complete set Rs. 4-2. Postage and packing extra.

Available from all Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS:—

**A. AMIN & COMPANY**

114, Frere Rd., Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY 9.

'Phone: 20711. 44529.

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS. Proved to be More Certain than QUININE for Malaria and all FEVERS. Re. 1 Per Bottle of 100 Tablets. V. P. P. Charges Extra.

'Grams: "ANTIQUININ."

# TRAVANCORE STATE FORCES

## Maharaja Sanctions Reorganisation And Opening Of Military School

TRIVANDRUM, Feb 22.

A Press Communique issued by the Travancore Government announces that the Army in Travancore has been brought under the Indian State Forces Scheme and its reorganisation has been sanctioned by H. H. the Maharaja.

The Communique also announces that the opening of a military school in Travancore with a view to train the officers for the new Cadre of state officers, has been sanctioned.

The Travancore State forces as reorganised, will consist of four "B" class units, namely H. H. the Maharaja's bodyguard and the First, Second and Third Travancore Nayar Infantries and two "C" class units, namely the Travancore Artillery and the Travancore State Forces Band. The "B" and "C" class units together will total 2,050 men.

**Active Units**

The Communique adds: "One of the essentials of the reorganisation is the maintenance of units of the State Forces as active units, ready for any emergency by putting them in barracks and giving them necessary training. The Government have provided for a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 in the current year's budget for acquisition of lands, construction of buildings, etc., for fulfilling this end. Above all, advantage is taken of this occasion to give representation in the army to major communities in the State, like Christians and Ezhavas."

The Communique details measures taken with this view and adds: "Government have sanctioned the opening of the Travancore Military Training School with a view to training men for the new cadre of state officers which correspond to British officers in the Indian Army. After completion of training and passing the tests, selection will be made from among the successful candidates for the grant of commission as Second Lieutenants on probation who after further training will be promoted as Lieutenant.

**Gradual Appointments.**

In very exceptional cases however, Indian officers of the State Forces may also be appointed to State officers cadre. Appointment of State officers will be made only very gradually as efficiency of the State army depends on the ability of these State officers to hold such posts of responsibility.

The Communique further adds, "With a view to obtain the services of men who are most fitted for filling vacancies in the ranks of the State Forces, Government propose to send out recruiting parties to various parts of the state which have hitherto remained untapped, under responsible officers of the Military Department."-

**REPRESENTATION OF MAJOR COMMUNITIES.**

With reference to representation of major communities in the State in the army the communique states "Government have decided to reserve one company each for Christians and Ezhavas in the first and second Travancore Nayar Infantry units which consist of four companies each. Muhammadans are already well represented in the Maharaja's Bodyguard and the artillery where the existing composition of Nayar and Muhammadans will be maintained.

"Composition of the first and second infantry units:—This will be in the proportion of two Nayars to one Christian to one Ezhava.

The third Travancore Nayar Infantry will mainly be a garrison unit with training company attached thereto.

The table of services for promotion in the State officers' cadre shows that officers will be promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels after completing 26 years commissioned services.—A. P.

# Bhopal's Cable To M. C. C.

## Accepts Their Suggestion And Agrees That India Should Play Under New Rule

NEW DELHI, February 22.

The Associated Press understands that the Nawab of Bhopal, President, Board of Cricket Control in India, has cabled the following to the M.C.C. to-day:—

"My Board had made a request to the M.C.C. regarding the new l.b.w. rule, only because we felt that our players who have had no experience at all of playing under these conditions may not be able to reproduce their form, and may thus disappoint England our kind hosts. You have now explained your difficulties which we fully appreciate. I readily accept your suggestion and on behalf of the Board agree that the Indian team should play under the new rule during the 1936 tour. We are all looking forward to the visit and sincerely hope that the tour will be a success from every point of view."—A.P.

# BUDGET SECRETS

## Not To Be Released This Year Until Revealed In Assembly

Arrangements for the distribution of copies of the Indian Budget Speech in the Assembly have been altered this year.

The retrospective portion of the Budget Speech will be released as in former years, from the Offices of Accountants General in the Provinces, and will be accompanied by a summary of approximately 1,400 words.

The latter part of the Budget Speech, consisting of the proposals, will not this year be available until the Finance Member reaches that part of his speech. Immediately that part is reached, copies will be released in the Press Gallery of the Assembly. Arrangements are being made for the quickest possible telegraphic transmission to all parts of India. A short summary of the proposals, of approximately 225 words, will accompany this issue.

# *DACOITS OVERPOWER POLICE FORCE*

## *But Rounded Up By Zamindar's Men*

PATNA, Feb 20.

Considerable sensation was caused this evening when a gang of 200 dacoits besieged this place, says a report received from Bhagalpur.

It is stated that the dacoits entered Bhagalpur and began looting of properties. Policemen from the neighbouring tana arrived, but were overpowered by the dacoits whose number was greater. The dacoits also seized the guns and ammunition of the police party.

The local Zamindar was informed who arrived with a large number of men and helped the police to round up and capture almost all the culprits. The looted properties also were recovered.—United Press.

A Madrid Cable states:—

The permanent committee of the Cortes has approved of a general amnesty which will probably come into effect in Sunday.

# PRICE OF LIBERTY MUST BE PAID

## Learn Patriotism From Englishmen, Says Rajen Babu

PATNA, February 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, addressing a public meeting this evening in Patna City said that the Reforms were only half measures given by Government to Indians which gave them no control over finance. Swaraj would only be attained through individual and collective sacrifice. Englishmen knew the value of liberty having paid a high price for it and they would give it to Indians at the same price. Indians had yet to learn patriotism and if they would place collective interests over individual ones, all differences would disappear. This was the lesson which the Congress aimed at teaching.

Rural uplift was the best solution for India's poverty and India depended on her villages for prosperity. The lost industries of the country would be revived and remodelled and then India's unemployment problem would be solved. He added that all his efforts at reconciliation between Hindus and Muslims had failed in the past, but he would not give up the attempt.

Concluding, he said that Congress wanted only such men as lived solely for their country's benefit and were prepared to die for it.—A.P.

# NEXT CONGRESS IN MAHARASHTRA

## Leaders And P. C. Cs. Support Proposal

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, writes in a letter to Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. "I have just received your letter. Yes, you can count upon my support to your proposal to take the Congress to your province."

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the well-known leader of Andhra and a member of the Congress Working Committee sent a reply to the Secretary, M. P. C. C. wherein he writes "I accept your proposal. It is ages since Maharashtra held a session. Do have it and I shall support."

At the first annual general meeting of the Maharashtra P. C. C. held at Thana on 25th Jan. the M. P. C. C. has unanimously passed an important resolution inviting the "1937" session of the Congress in Maharashtra. The M. P. C. C. thereafter appealed to all Provincial Congress Committees requesting them to support the invitation of the next session in Maharashtra at the time of the Lucknow session. Till now, nine P. C. C.'s including Karnatak, Bihar, Kerala, Bombay, Sindh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Berar have expressed sympathy with the proposal, while the first named four have expressed even their support.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President of the M. P. C. C. has issued an appeal to the newly elected members of the All-India Congress Committee requesting them to support the claim of Maharashtra to hold the next session in the province.

# BIHAR COUNCIL ADJOURNS

## Leader Of House Pays Tribute To King

PATNA, Feb. 22.

The opening day of the February session of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council was dedicated to the memory of King George. All sections of the House joined in paying tributes to the late King. The House adjourned as a mark of respect after adopting a resolution of condolence.

Moving the resolution, the Hon. Mr. Nirsu Narayan Sinha Leader of the House, said, "We in this province have a special reason to cherish with gratitude the memory of King George. It is well known that every Bihari in his inmost heart desired to have a separate province of his own. This was done at Delhi, when His Late Majesty came to India for Coronation. The Proclamation which announced the separation of the province fulfilled that ambition which was cherished by every Bihari at that time. This Royal province therefore, will for ever remember with gratitude the first visit of the Sovereign to this country."—A. P.

# NAGPUR MOVE FOR MEMORIAL

NAGPUR, Feb. 22.

A representative meeting of Nagpur citizens held at Government House this morning H. E. the Governor, H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, presiding, unanimously resolved, all present standing, to placing on record their profound grief at the death of His Late Majesty King George V and decided that steps should be taken to raise a suitable memorial to his memory, in token of the deep and abiding affection in which he was held by his subjects.

H. E. the Governor referred to the numerous qualities of King George which endeared him to his subjects and said that messages that poured in from all classes of people testified that the entire province mourned his loss.

A committee was then formed to take steps to constitute a general provincial committee which will later decide the final form of the suitable memorial to His Majesty the Late King George.—A. P.

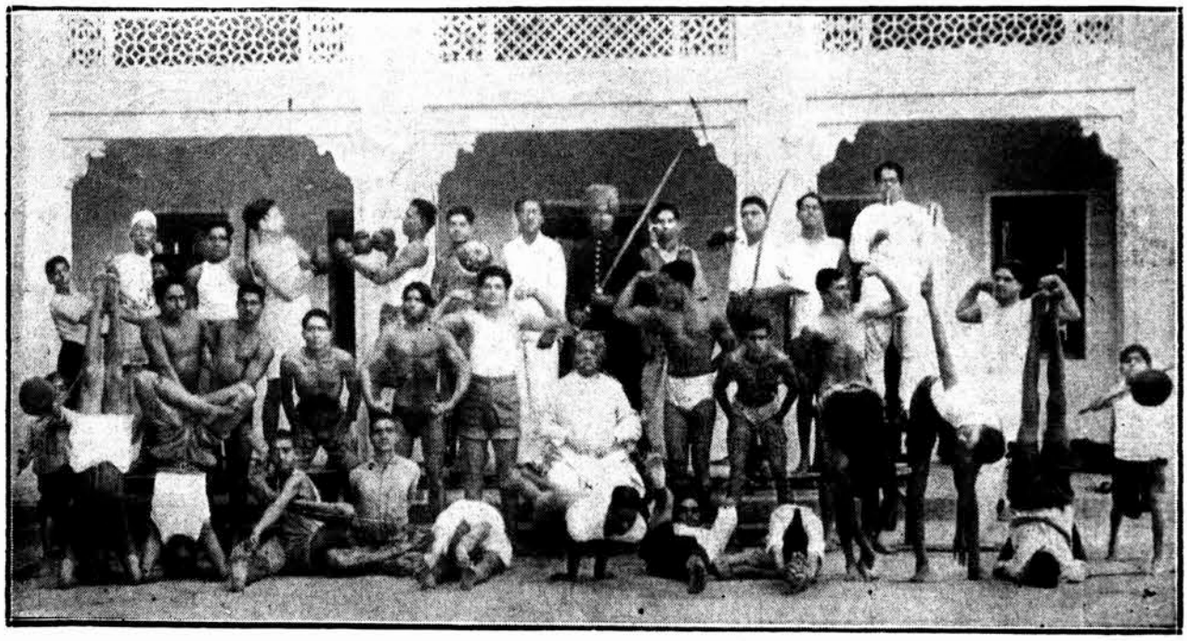
# RAJEN BABU'S BIHAR TOUR PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, February 22

A communique issued by the All-India Congress Secretariat says, that Babu Rajendra Prasad after visiting Chapra on the 22nd and 23rd will spend the 24th at Zerabei his home village. He will return to Patna on the 25th evening from where he will proceed to Faoli via Tatanagar on the 26th morning.—A.P.

An Adra message says through running of trains between Kirkend and Layabad on the Jheria chord main line has been resumed today.

# BUILDING THE BODY BEAUTIFUL

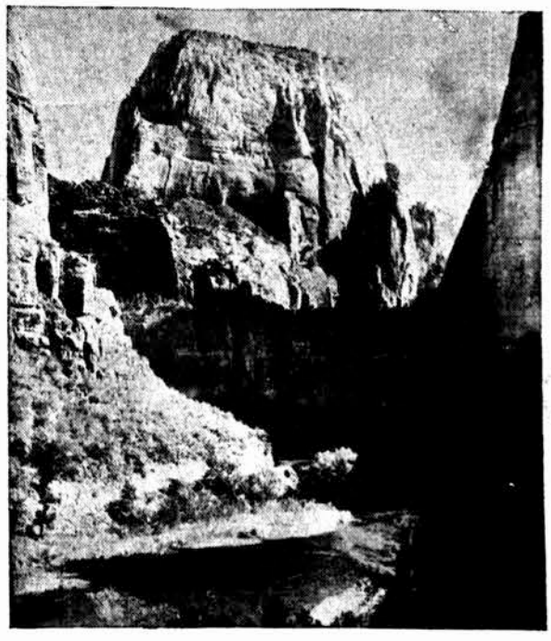


Hindu University Physical Culture Training Class under the supervision of Prof. Ramamoorty.

Pottery-making in Manchukuo.

A Mongolian Festival.

Forest of Swastika flags at the commemoration of the third anniversary of the Nazi revolution held in Berlin recently.



The great white Throne in Zion National Park, one of America's Greatest Natural Wonders. (Photo by Union Pacific Railroad).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065 Sunday, February 23, 1936

# LUCKY NUMBER

**Boss**— "This is the third time during this year you have come asking for a rise in your salary without showing any merit !"

**Clerk**— "Why, Sir, did I not give you certain clues for the "Chronicle" Competition and——"

**Boss**— "That'll do. Tell Cashier to prepare your cheque for ten Chips more from this month."

## AMBITIOUS READERS MAY

## *SEE INSIDE*

## FOR NEW INTERESTING COMPETITION

## PRIZES—Rs. 3,000.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAM-KRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.